PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats' and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid BRAND NO Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

No. 53,920.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6922
19th "	CALEDONIA	7308		
26th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7308		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6922
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *4th October*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2655	Birch	19th Oct.
* KAISER	2724	von Holdt	2nd "
REICHSTAG	2085	Koppdstatter	16th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1906.

AUGUST 7TH 1906,
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	600
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland)	600	1050	525	†770	450	†675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	City of Edinburgh	6,355	Sept. 5	Sept.. 18	Oct. 6	Oct. 12
B	Crosby Hall	4,052	" 14	" 28	" 13	" 20
A	City of Vienna	4,672	" 27	Oct. 11	" 24	" 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,900	Oct. 8	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,848	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 16
B	Freme	3,580	" 29	Nov. 8	" 18	" 24
A	City of York	7,009	Nov. 1	" 13	" 23	" 27
B	Merton Hall	4,331	" 6	" 19	Dec. 1	Dec. 6
A	City of Karachi	5,900	" 21	Dec. 4	" 14	" 21
B	City of Agra	4,320	" 27	" 12	" 27	" 29

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
Bombay.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always' use a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their great popularity. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3s. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LAMA	2,170	Mon. 15th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct.)
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 18th "	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 19th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, on or about 13th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	24th Oct.	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	19th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
11th October, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDA
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NEOA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,896	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiomet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	13th [Oct. 1906.
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Fake passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	Lde Stabile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE FRANZ FERDINAND	D. Mistrorigo C. Matcovich	5095 6046	29th Dec. " 24th Jan. 1907.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.
First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £n. 72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRAZ FERDINAND, C.	Matcovich	6,046	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

SHIPPING.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or
BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Nov. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Acting Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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DERA ISMAIL KHAN	SIALKOTE
GUJRANWALLA	SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—*
JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	
KASUR	*Sind—*
KOHAT	KARACHI
LYALLPORE	HYDERABAD
LUDHIANA	LARKANA
MIANWALI	SHIKARPORE
MONTGOMERY	SUKKUR
MULTAN CITY	
MUZAFFARGARH	*Biluchistan.—*
PATIALA	QUETTA
AGENCIES:	
AGRA	CALCUTTA
AMRITSAR	DELHI
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WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent, p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.
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FOR OCTOBER, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

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HAND
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.
THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.
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THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.
No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.
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MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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Sub-Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

After Being Entirely Reconstructed.
Farewell Visit of the Present

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Under the personal direction of Maurice F. Bandmann and by Special Appointment with Mr. George Edwards, Gaiety Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, Oct. 12—The Catch of the Season. (Last Night).

The Company leaves positively on Saturday, the 13th, for Egypt by the P. & O. s.s. Arabia.

Prices of Admission:—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1.

Box Plan Open At
MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

ON and from the 13th October, 1906, and until further notice the DOWN and Up WEEK end EXPRESS TRAINS will commence running between BOMBAY and LONAVLA.

For full particulars see Poster Notice exhibited at Stations, between Bombay and Lonavla.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, THE 11TH OCTOBER, 1906.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED against LETTING OFF or THROWING FIRE WORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a breach of the Law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

W. L. B. SOUTER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
BOMBAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1906.

In the matter of the Estate of JAMES HEANEY BARTHOLOMEW Mc MENEMY, late Manager of the Valvoline Oil Company, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming as Creditors or otherwise against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 14th day of April, 1906, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of the said deceased having effect throughout British India were granted on the 8th day of October, 1906, to Peter Byrne, one of the duly constituted Attorneys of SIMON KEMP, Master Painter, of Hamilton, in Scotland, one of the Trustees and Executors of the Will of the said deceased, are required to send their claims to the said Peter Byrne at the Office of his Solicitors the Undersigned within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the said Estate will be distributed and handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Peter Byrne.—Dated this 9th day of October, 1906.

SMETHAM BYRNE & NOBLE,
Attorneys for Petitioner,
18, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Including Indian Midland Section).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1906, for the SUPPLY of the articles noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1907:—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B or C) and a Deposit of Rupees One thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Bearer."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
PAREL, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

SHARMA'S INKS,
BLUE BLACK,
COPYING, &c., &c.,
less than half the Price of foreign makes.
For Samples, &c., ADDRESS:—
SHARMA, P. C. LABORATORY,
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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs, Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moss Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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BOMBAY.

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NEW NOVEL.
The Trials of Commander McTurk.
By the Author of "Captain Kettle."

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BY B. PAUL NEUMAN,
Author of "The Greatness of Josiah Porlick."

A BENEDICT IN ARCADY.
BY HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE.
Author of "Red-o'-the Fend," "A man of the Moors," etc.

THE FACE OF CLAY.
BY HORACE A VACHELL.
Author of "The Hill," "Brothers," "Pinch of Prosperity," etc.

"A powerful and fascinating book, with elements of tragedy as well as pathos and humour. The characters are real, and the elucidation of the mystery is skilfully protracted to the final scene"—"Daily Chronicle."

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"The characters are portraits. The stupendous picture of men fighting a South Pacific gale, the life on board a Yankee hell-ship, the Spartan philosophy, are from a sailor's pen and mind . . . a true and vigorous picture, and the good story seems intensely natural. It is the realism not the story that grips you as you read . . . Melodrama! Yes, but powerfully convincing."—"Daily Chronicle."

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BY ARTHER EGGAR.

"Mr. Eggar's tale of Burman superstition is excellent, all the more so because its merit is of no ordinary character . . . Mr. John Murray rarely godfathers an unworthy story. In this case he offers the public a story rich in suggestion, admirably written and a pageant of local colour."—"Leeds Mercury."

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BY H. C. BAILEY,
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"We must credit to Mr. H. C Bailey, the Author of 'Beaujeu,' that rare thing, a really good historical novel"—"The Globe."

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TO BE SOLD, as it stands, the beautiful situated and well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, known as ALTAMONT LODGE, the property of Frank Ritchie, Esqr.: Commands a splendid View of Panorama Point and contains Drawing and Dining Rooms, 4 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, all completely furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Commodious kitchen, servant quarters and outhouses. ON VIEW from 13th to 15th October inclusive.

For further particulars apply to A. H. FROOM, P. & O. Co., Bombay, who will also receive offers up to 17th October inclusive.

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Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

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"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
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Suet Puddings and Dumplings

will be better to eat if made light and digestible with

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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FERGUS HUME

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Ever since the public eagerly tore from the Bookstalls piles of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," Fergus Hume's popularity has grown. As a writer of thrilling detective tales he has no equal. He has a masterly way of sustaining the interest or his stories to the very last chapter, where the mystery is cleared up and the criminal fixed—in the least suspected quarter. These qualities are strongly shewn in this, his latest serial, which in one of the best he has written.

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RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "SPEAKING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed rear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BIESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

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FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort

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ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DHEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental Luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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TO LET At Mahableshwar a nicely FURNISHED BANGALOW, "VALLEY VIEW," for the cold season. Apply D. SOUZA, House Agent, Mahableshwar.

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Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almyrah, chest of drawers, large writing desk, etc.

1 Chubb's safe on stand, 28 by 22 by 21 inches,
1 safe by J. C. Lord on stand, 36 by 36 by 26 inches.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Ahmed Allana—

A.A. 4—1 case: Joseph Rodgers and Sons' razors, ex s.s. Merton Hall.

2548,3—1 case Joseph Rodgers and Sons' cutlery, ex s.s. Britannia.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass front double seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 12th OCTOBER, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 346 Bundles Damaged Basic Steel Sheets.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Standard Time, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction in the F. Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the underwriters ex s. s, "Naidenfels"—930—346 bundles damaged Basic steel sheets.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 12th OCTOBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs, BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong bay waler gelding, 16 hands, 7 years, perfectly quiet with a handsome strong four-seated rubber tyred bicycle wheels vis-a-vis in perfect order, by Simpson & Co., Madras.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Carnegy Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood made to order household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware by Read and Barton oval dining table, arms and without arm chairs, marble top sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawingroom, suites of sofas and chairs, linel silk tapestry, new design cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one handsome sweet-toned semi-grand piano by Kaps, glass door book cases, revolving top office table, marble top dressing and washhand tables, one iron fire proof English safe with stand, newly design single and double wooden bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, copper utensils, baba garry and tricycle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc. etc., the property of Lt. L. S. Fenton.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1886 and under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time) a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, cases of wine, cases of glassware, bajri in bags, wheat, and tilseed in bags bundles of joggery, bundles of iron-sheets, iron bars and hoops, boxes of sola hats, boxes of cigaretts, bags of linseed, bales of F. P. cotton, bundles of wooden, timber and plank empty cases, bundles of cotton piece-goods, coffee, bundles of bark waste paper and records, and other miscellaneous articles, etc.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY 12th OCTOBER, 1906.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,
No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES. We have a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS also of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW,
WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER
For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW

ESTD. HILLS 1778.
TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.
W. & J. HILL, LTD. LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced qualified midw and Nurse for the Murud Dispensary. On a monthly salary of Rs. 35 with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to

THE STATE KARBHARI,
Jangira.

WANTED AT ONCE a thoroughly reliable children's nurse to take charge of two children, 4 and 2 1/2 years old. Must have good references and be English. Apply by letter to Mrs. CORLETT, Staff College, Deolali. Stating wages, age, etc.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
MULKAPET, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

GIBBONS & Co., House, Land & Estate Agents, Register kept of Houses Apartments and Offices to let in all parts of India.

Proprietors of "Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau," the best Advertising Medium in the East. Rent and Bills collected and Debt Recovery.

GIBBONS & Co.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 411 & 412
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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

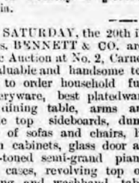
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS,

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY



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is allowed on every cycle bought of us. You
Money in full **refunded** without question
if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.
LATEST MODELS **£2.10 to £6**
Easier or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
200 all makes, good as new, **Second-Hand Cycles £1 to £2.10**
Great factory clearance sale at *half factory prices*, taking orders from people machines. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogue and *special offer*, unique sundriest postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Photographic, &c., *half price*.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 28.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	86 9/16	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Reduced	95	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	102 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 13/16	=	"

SILVER—

Spot in London	31 3/4	=	"
2 months hence	31 1/16	=	"
Spot in New York	63 3/8	=	"

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-19 7/8	=	+ 1
Bills cheques	20-24 1/4	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	484 7/8	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent.	=	"
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/8	"	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/4	"	=	"
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/4	"	=	+ 1/4
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5	"	=	+ 1/4

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 2-3	=	+ 1/3
7 day market loans	3 1/4	=	+ 1/2

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £250,000 for Egypt.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,00,00,000:

Rs. 66-20 were allotted to	Calcutta.	
Rs. 12-20	do	Bombay.
Rs. 9-20	do	Madras.

82-20

At 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 18 per cent. average rate 18 6/7.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 10-20 were allotted to	Calcutta.	
Rs. Nil	do	Bombay.
Rs. "	do	Madras.

10-20

At 1s. 4 1-16d.
Minimum rate received 18 per cent. average rate 18 4/7.
Total amount sold during week Rs. 1,90,30,000
Amount to be allotted next week " 80,00,000
Extra allotments Nil.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 108 + £5
Yellow metal	8 3/4
Bar Iron Belgian	£ 6-5-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets	£ 13-2-6
Basic Steel Bars	£ 6-7-6

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 48 3/4 A.-M. done.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 3/4 Oct.-Nov. buyers.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1/8.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	6-19-4-7
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 9/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	900
Imports	6,440
Futures closed	quiet but steady

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5-78	5-76	5-76
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5-77	5-75	5-73
plus 2	plus 2	plus 4
Apr.-May	May-June.	June-July
5-83	5-80	5-78
plus 3	plus 3	plus 2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	46,000
Do. last year	21,000
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Do. do. Continent	Nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11-16+20
Futures, month of Dec.	10-76+31 *
Do. month of March	10-38+31 *

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to light interior movement.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 2 4-3/16
Futures, month of Dec	10-22+44
Do. month of Jan.	11-01+44
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10 Oct.

Cotton	527 bales.
Wheat	4,965 cwts.
Linseed	1,626 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	620 "
Gingelly seed	1,256 "
Poppyseed	378 "
Groundnuts	41 "
Castorseed	1,722 "
Rice	7,984 "
Nyrabellams	144 "
Cottonseed	2,309 "
Mowrascol	116 "
Grass	3,863 "
Jowrar	1,825 "
Maize	115 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Qerimba, 4,937 tons Captain W B Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer, Ghoamin 2,248 tons, Captain J W Learmouth, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Clewatis, 2,336 tons. Captain E L Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J Salvesen, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain T S Gray, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ghupra, 3,954 tons, Captain M England, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, via Karachi, with a general cargo. 1,938 packages of explosives,

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic, 3,564 tons, Captain E Guionnet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles 26th September with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Hild s.....	Salvesen	Bangkok Sept 21
11	A. Behic s....	Guionnc	Marseilles Sept 26
	Ghupra s	England	London Sept 7
	Dongol (Trpt.	Dowell	Southampton Sept 21
	Clematis s....	Davis	Calcutta Sept 30

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Kasara s.....	Sewell.....	Persian Gulf &c.
	Naderi s.....	Gray	Persian Gulf &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
steamer Ghoamin, Learmouth for Karachi.
" Qerimba, Smith for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer Colombo Maru, left Singapore for Colombo today.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay via Calcutta on the 11th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 12.

230—Detail of Parades :—

To-day Friday the 12th Instant—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m. Subject—Firing exercise. Saturday the 13th Instant—The Adult Companies of the Battalion will parade as strong as possible at one hour Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-30 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps. Subject—Skirmishing and signals.

11.—A meeting of Officers will be held at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m. (S. T.)

240—Wednesday the 17th instant—The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps at the Cadets' Parade ground at the following hours—" K " Company to parade with " H " Company :—" I " Company 7-15 a.m., " M " Company 7-45 a.m., " H " Company 8-30 a.m., " L " Company 9 a.m.

Wednesday the 17th instant—The Adult Companies of the Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz at 3-30 p.m. for inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers. Dress—Drill Order. Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 2-30 p.m. Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grand Road, Mahalaxmi, and Dadar stations. Members travelling from stations on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

241—Issue of Arms :—Any member of the Corps who has not yet drawn his Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so as early as possible. Issues will be made between 7 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. daily, except on Sundays.

242—Strength :—The undermanned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows :—No 5962 Vol H M Hewett, to " A " Company : No 5955 Vol S DSilva, No 5956 Vol C A Moore, No 5957 Vol J L Pinto, No 5958 Vol P H Hallantyne, No 5959 Vol F J Armstrong, No 5960 Vol G Cross, No 5961 Vol P D'Monte to " D " Company : No 1106 Vol J B Vears to " F " Company.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 12.

Parade for Saturday the 13th instant.

There will be Rifle Exercise and Marching Parade for Saturday the 13th instant.

There will be Battery Drill and 1" Aiming Rifle Practice on the 4" B L Mk VII at Middle Ground Fort for No 1 and 2 Co.

Parade at the B V A Club at 4-45 p.m.

Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. sharp.

Dress—Khaki and F S Caps.

Parade for Friday the 12th instant.

" DRILL".

No 1 Co Skeleton Battery Drill at Middle Ground Fort.

Parade at Apollo Bunder 6-30 a.m. returning by 8-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT. HUGH S. SYMONS, OFFG. COMMANDANT.

Bombay, October 12.

The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect this Corps at the Riding School this Tuesday morning next the 16th instant at 7-15 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

2—The following members will parade and are taken on the strength and posted to " B " Troop—Messrs. E. G. Pearson and J. E. Mackenzie to " D " the Pony Troop C. G Stillemand.

By Order,
HEUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut.
Offg. Comds. B. L. H.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 11.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J J Heaton, on relief from his appointment as Acting Judge, His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, to be on special duty under the Political Department of the Secretariat, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Kaliarnai Damodarrai to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Mr Vinayak Ganesh Gadkari to be Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased, to invest Mr. Janardan Nagesh Kale, Second Class Subordinate Judge Athni, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Gokak, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 100 during his deputation to that Court, or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr M Webb, I C S, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 17th September 1906.

Mr J H Irani, Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on the 17th September 1906.

In modification of the orders issued August 1906, Mr Venkatrao Subrao Koppikar Native Assistant to the Commissioner, S D, is allowed such privilege leave as was due to him on 16th August 1906 in combination with leave on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combinal period of absence up to six months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W F D Fisher, on return to duty, to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F G Pratt, I C S, to be Junior Collector vice Mr G S Curtis, I C S, appointed Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L W Hartley to be substantive pro tem. Collector of Income Tax, Bombay.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Woods to be Fifth Inspector of Steam Boiler and Prime Movers vice Mr W Watson, tranferred.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

With effect from the 11th February 1906.

Mr C R Roper, I C S, to be First Assistant.

Mr W T W Baker, B A, Oxon, I C S, to be Second Assistant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C S G Harrison, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Southern to the Central Division.

Messrs D R Sawhney and W E A James, passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper Hill, have been appointed to this Presidency as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade. Mr Sawhney is posted to the Indus Right Bank Division and Mr James to the Southern Division.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GODWIN—September 28, at Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Godwin, of a son.

LAWRENCE—October 9, at the Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of C. Lawrence, of the Consulting Architect's Office, of a daughter.

SKEEN—October 3, at Deolali, the wife of Major A. Skeen, 24th Punjabis, of a son.

THOMPSON—October 2, at Simla, the wife of J. P. Thompson, C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHEESEMAN—KAY—October 6, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William Calcutta, by the Rev. J. G. Smith, Staff Sergt. George Cheeseman, Supply and Transport Corps, to Evelyn Alice Rebecca, daughter of Conductor William James and Agnes Kay, Indian Ordnance Department. Home papers, please copy.

SKINNER—MAGER—September 5, at Toronto, Canada, by the Rev. John Potts, D.D., LL.D., Henry Terence Skinner, 29th Punjabis, to Mabel Mary, Daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Magee, Toronto.

DEATHS.

BROMLEY—September 18, very suddenly, Clough William (Artist), of 57, Lillieshall-road, Clapham, S. W., youngest son of the late Thomas Bromley, of Bombay and Poona, aged 55.

KEMBALL—September 8, at Geneva, Charles Gurdon Kemball, late Judge of Bombay High Court, and of Mettingham, Bungay, Suffolk, aged 76.

STEWART—September 28, Donald Archibald, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Stewart, R. W. D., Multan, aged 8½ months.

RUBBING
" VEGETINE "
KILLS THE PAIN.

" VEGETINE " is the latest discovery in Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema ; Pimples ; Sunburn ; Freckles.

FOR Cuts ; Bruises ; Burns ; Scalds ; Piles ; Boils.

FOR Sciatica ; Rheumatism ; Stiff Joints Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m.; Sun sets, 5h. 41m.; High water, 6-20m., 6-41a. ; Low water, 1-22a.

New Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company 9-30 p. m.

B. B. R. A. Society. Meeting 6 p.m., (S. T.)

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when Mr. J. J. Modi, will read a paper " Bombay as seen by Dr. Ives in 1754."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. " Malta " will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 16th Instant instead of at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 15th Instant as previously notified.

BURGLARY IN APOLLO STREET.—Mr. Julius Mayer, Manager of a firm of Continental merchants, staying at Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, has reported to the police that sometime between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m. on the night of the 9th instant, some one had effected an entrance into his office at Apollo Street by removing the lock off the front door and stole from two iron safes cash, currency notes and a packet of valuable stones of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,850. Enquiries are in progress.

AN UNFOUNDED AND FOOLISH RUMOUR.—A rumour appears to be current throughout the city amongst the ignorant and illiterate natives to the effect that children are being sacrificed wherever new bridges are in progress or statues erected. There is no foundation in the rumour, and all the Superintendents of police have been ordered by the Commissioner of Police to carefully instruct their subordinates to mix freely with the people and dispell the delusion by pointing out that no children have yet been reported missing.

STREET ACCIDENTS.—A Hindu lad named Arjoon Baboo, aged ten years, residing at Parel Road, was accidentally knocked down yesterday evening by a dog-cart driven by a European gentleman. The dog-cart was coming out of the Government House at Parel when the accident to the lad happened. Arjoon sustained a fracture of one rib on his left side. Enquiries were made for the gentlemen driving the vehicle, but no trace of him could be found.—One Madhoo Ragoonath, a young Hindu boy accidentally ran into a Parsi cyclist at Girgaum Road yesterday. He was rather violently knocked down. He sustained a wound about an inch long in the back of the head, an abrasion above the right eye, and a fracture of the right skin-bone. He is detained at the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A TRUMPED UP CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, F. Mitchell and one Williams appeared to answer charges of insult and assault preferred against them by A. Goldman. Mr. Chalk of Messrs. Smetham Syene Noble and Chalk, solicitors, prosecuted ; while Mr. Velinker and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleaders, defended the accused Complainant stated that about eight o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant he was showing a passenger in the Hair. Cutting Saloon at the Taj Mahal Hotel when the two accused were there and called him inside. He went there when the first accused used some abusing language, and the second struck him on the face. Both the accused denied the charge and said that the case was a got-up one and that they were not at the place at the time mentioned. After hearing evidence the Magistrate held that the case was trumped up and discharged the accused.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Yesterday evening Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar gave away the prizes to the winners of the Tata Sports Challenge Shield won by the School this year and to many other successful students at the different School examinations.

Mr. Chichgar, on arriving, was received by the Principal of the School Mr. Munchershah H. Talyar-Khan and the teaching staff, who gave him a seat on the dais, placed in the middle of the School play ground, where all the boys were assembled.

In the beginning, a large number of boys gave an exhibition of drill, with Indian clubs and dummy rifles, marching up and down the School play-ground. This event was witnessed by all present with great interest.

After the distribution of prizes which consisted of medals, cups, watches, books, etc, Mr. Chichgar said a few words of encouragement to the prize-winners and congratulated the Principal and his staff on the successes of the School. A hearty vote of thinks was then passed by the principal to the president, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem by the Kindergarten classes.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Sir Pherozesha Mehta Sued.

YESTERDAY Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court disposed of a suit brought by Messrs Henry S. King and Co. against Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

Mr. Craigie, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendant being represented by Mr. Cowasji Setna. The amount claimed in this suit was Rs. 1,162-9-0, being interest Rs. 175-14 and the principal the sum of Rs. 986-11, the equivalent of £65-13 which were laid out by the plaintiffs' London firm in paying freight, insurance charges, &c., on 18 cases of furniture forwarded from London by Mr. J. M. Bhumgara to the defendant. In addition to these charges, the Bombay firm of Messrs King, King and Co. incurred at the instruction of Mr. Bhumgara certain other charges, amounting to Rs. 350, for landing and clearing the 18 cases in Bombay. For the whole sum of Rs. 1,336-11-6 a bill was rendered to the defendant on 3rd April, 1903, but he paid the Bombay charges only and declined to pay the London charges, saying they were agreed to be paid by the London manufacturers and were included in the payment made by him to Mr. Bhumgara.

In the plaint, the plaintiff is described as Banker and Agent. The goods were entrusted to the plaintiff by Mr. Bhumgara for despatch to Bombay on the 24th February, 1903. Mr. Bhumgara might have done so as the vendor of the goods. There is nothing to show that the goods were to be despatched at the defendant's request. The plaintiffs' London firm sent a letter dated 6th March, 1903, to the defendant advising the forwarding of the goods per s. s. " Arabia " consigned to Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay, and sent an invoice of charges amounting to £65-13. The defendant was requested to pay the amount of the invoice to Messrs. King King and Co. on application. By this it is to be understood that the amount was payable on demand. The bill rendered by Messrs. King King and Co. was therefore, divisible into two parts, the first of Rs. 350 being charges paid and incurred by them, the second part "Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s account £65-13 or Rs. 986-11."

The plaint also mentions the two portions separately and states that the charges at the port of landing, if any, were to be paid by the consignee forward. The first portion of the charges having been paid by the defendant as due to Messrs. King King & Co. of Bombay, there remained only the second portion payable with interest. The present suit is to recover that amount.

Amongst the several issues raised for the defence, the preliminary issue, is *by consent*, tried first, viz whether the claim is barred by limitation. Although the plaint gives the details at great length, the gist of the action is to recover from the defendant freight, insurance and dock charges paid on his account and incurred by the plaintiffs at Mr. Bhumgara's request. The plaint does not say that Mr. Bhumgara acted as the defendant's agent in that behalf. The original claim was against the defendant and Mr. Bhumgara in his own right, jointly or severally ; but the latter was dismissed from the suit for want of jurisdiction against him. It was then proposed to amend the plaintiff by adding a para " the said Bhumgara alleges and contends that throughout the transaction they were acting under instructions from and at the request of and as the agents of the defendant." During the argument the proposed amendment it was contended for the defendant that the claim was time-barred.

The learned Chief Judge was of opinion that if the claim was time-barred, the amendment could not be allowed, (Weldon vs. Neale), but otherwise the amendment was permissible. His Hfonor said that before making the amendment, the question as to limitation had to be tried first. This defence is based on article 61 of the limitation Act which is for " money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for defendant and admits three years from the date when the money is paid.

For the plaintiff, it has been urged that article 61 did not necessarily apply but the claim fell under article 56 for the price of work done by plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment, three years from that date when the work is done." It was contended that the work to be done was under the declaration of contracts of the 18 cases passed by Mr. Bhumgara to the plaintiff's firm in London, viz. to despatch the goods to Bombay, and that the goods so forwarded were at Mr. Bhumgara's request to be landed and cleared and delivered to the defendant and till that work was completed and done, time did not run till the 27th March, 1903, and the suit field on the 27th March 1906 was in time.

If this argument could save the statutory bar, the Court would be bound to uphold it. But there are three points which go to militate against this contention

I. Neither in the plaint nor in the concise statement is there any averment that the plaintiff did work or labour for defendant which is a distinct ground on which the cause of action occurred due to the plaintiff is disclosed so as to suggest that the £ 65-13 were for work done.

II. The amount claimed is only for money laid out and paid to third parties for freight insurance and dock dues on defendant's account.

III. A separate bill having been prepared directly against the defendant for these charges and requesting payment thereof, precluded the idea of any work undertaken to be done by the London firm.

It is also to be noted that the claim for these charges or money laid out and expended was due to the London firm only, of which Sir H. S. King was the sole owner. The charges that were claimed and paid off by the defendant for landing and forwarding the goods were due to the Bombay firm, which consisted of two partners so that all the charges could not be said to be due to the London firm or could be conglomerated and made into one. Then again the plaintiff was a banker and agent. If there was money due to the agent on account for work and labour done and also on account for money laid out and paid on defendant's account, it would have been so separately stated, the one being for money payable for work done by the plaintiffs for the defendant at his request as agent and the additional account would have been for money paid by the plaintiff for defendant at his request or on his own account. *Bullen* vs. *Leak* clearly shows that the two counts are distinct and could not be mixed up into one count.

Article 61 of the Limitation Act is so worded as to make it very general and comprehensive. Even the words " at the request of the defendant" are omitted from it, so that as Mitter observes in his notes the language of the article is applicable to suits for money paid to the use of the defendant, even when the money has been paid without any request on his part. If, as Mr. Starling observes, "Article 61 covers the same class of cases as is included in the common *endebitatus* count for money paid by plaintiff for the defendant at his request" the gist of the whole plaint, coupled with the letter of charges requesting payment would show that the present cases falls under Article 61 and not under Article 51. In that view of the case, the money became due and payable to plaintiff or his London firm in February, 1903, or at the latest on 6th March, 1903, and time began to run from that date. The suit having been filed on the 6th March, 1906, was therefore out of time and barred under Article 61.

No evidence was led on either side. The plaintiff's solicitor frankly admitted that he did not rely on any letter from defendant as and by way of acknowledgement. The suit is therefore dismissed with costs as barred by limitation.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. ARMAND BEHIC.

The following passengers will proceed to Australia &c., iper Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer " Armand Behic " to-day, from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection for the saloon passengers at the Ballard Pier at 5 p. m. native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Ballard Pier for disinfection at 4 p. m. with all their kit :—

Kobe.—Mr Futehally, Mrs Futehally, Mrs Chinjo Shimamoto.

Singapore.—Mr Moonooswamy, Mr Marmikam Dass, Mr Antony Dass, Lt Herculano Moura.

Fremantle.—Gunner Gibbs, Mr Booth and son.

Melbourne.—Mrs Lea Ziemann, Miss R. Richards, Miss M. Lengnel.

Sydney.—Mr Brayer, Mr R J Wilson, Miss Wilson, the Hon Mr Casey, Mrs Doubeiran, Mr Parcto, Mrs Camille, Damien, Exupere, Mrs Scolastiuue. Mrs Leon, Mrs Angele, Mrs Agathe, Mrs R P Delorme Mrs I Birnis, Brother Nicolas, Miss Strachan Mr G Mrs Brumant, and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Strachan, and 2 children, Mr W L Jones.

Noumea.—Mr Nandy, Mr Chivet, Mr Ardouin, Mr de Chertejguire, Mrs Duban, Mr Sietri, Mrs Philippe and daughter.

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LOCAL DIVORCE SUIT.

Harbour vs. Harbour.

AT the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott has decided the suit brought by Rhoda Evelyn Harbour against her husband, Arthur Edwin Harbour, European engine-driver, residing at Neemuch in the Gwalior State, in which the petitioner prayed for the dissolution of her marriage, for maintenance, and the custody of the child of her marriage. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the petitioner ; and Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Justice Scott said the petitioner, Mrs. Harbour, prayed for dissolution of her marriage with the respondent on the ground of his misconduct and cruelty. The respondent resisted the claim, denying both the misconduct and cruelty charged ; and brought counter-charge, in his written statement, of misconduct by the petitioner with two persons named Wells and Coulson, and counter-claimed dissolution of marriage on that ground. It was clear that the counter-claim could not be supported as a petition for dissolution, as neither of the alleged misdemeanants had been joined as parties ; nor could it be supported under Section 15 of the Act, as the wife's claim was not opposed on any allegation of her misconduct and cruelty. The respondent's allegations of misconduct could therefore only be relevant in bar of the petitioner's claim to relief. The parties were married in Mhow in 1902, the respondent being an engine-driver in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. They had one child, a daughter, born more than two years ago. In January 1905, they moved from Mhow to Neemuch on the transfer of the respondent to that place. They were then, as the petitioner deposed, on good terms. On the 9th April in the present year, the respondent went on short leave leaving his wife in his house at Neemuch. On the 17th April, the petitioner quitted Neemuch and went to her mother at Mhow, and had ever since refused to return to Neemuch. On the 26th April, the respondent, having returned from leave and finding his wife gone, went to Mhow and stayed for two days in his mother-in-law's house there with the petitioner. He alleged, and she denied, that they lived there as man and wife. They parted at Mhow station affectionately. From that time as the letters which passed between them showed their relations became very strained. On the 2nd May, the petitioner wrote she could not make up her mind to return to respondent but said he could please himself about coming to the ball, which was to take place shortly in Mhow. On the 3rd May, the respondent wrote complaining that petitioner did not write, and asking forgiveness, and why the petitioner was annoyed with him. On the 4th May, the petitioner wrote that she would never come back to, and had no love for respondent, adding " your *ma*, is to blame for all this." The petitioner explained this expression in her evidence by saying that, on some occasions, the respondent's mother caused him to ill-treat her. The respondent's mother appeared to have been living with petitioner and respondent at Neemuch in April 1906, but was not in the house when the petitioner left for Mhow. It was stated in the written statement, and not denied, that this was because she had gone to nurse a sick friend, Mrs. Lambert. She had now gone to England. The respondent went once again to Mhow, but did not stay with his wife, and their relations did not improve. About this time, it appeared from a letter of 16th May and from other undated letters that the petitioner, while refusing to join the respondent at Neemuch, promised to join him at Mhow, if he got transferred there. The respondent, however, refused to apply for a transfer to Mhow, and as the petitioner declined to come to Neemuch, the respondent instituted proceedings in Neemuch for restitution. This phase of the case commences with a pleader's letter from Neemuch to the petitioner, dated 19th May. The hearing of the application for restitution was originally fixed for 25th May, but did not come on on that day ; and eventually the petitioner instituted these proceedings, and obtained a stay of the proceedings at Neemuch. The petition was admitted on the 25th June, but it was affirmed on the 16th June. The petitioner said that she consulted her solicitors twice or four days before that date. His Lordship said he had referred to what occurred subsequently to the 9th April in some detail, as it was the firmest ground in a case in which the oral evidence was very conflicting ; and his Lordship thought it was certain that neither party made any charge or suggestion of misconduct against the other until after the separation in April. Coming to the charges made in the pleadings, his Lordship said, first as to the alleged cruelty, he did not think this was made out. Judging from the statements in the petition and from the statements of the petitioner, her mother, and her ayah, all of which were denied by the respondent, the respondent's conduct must have been as bad at Mhow as it was said to have been at Neemuch ; but they had the petitioner's word for it that, when they went from Mhow to Neemuch, they were on good terms. There was no doubt that, after a dance at Neemuch in October or November 1905, the respondent slapped the petitioner, and she went out of doors in her under-clothing and stayed outside through the night. The respondent admitted he slapped her, because, as he said, she was contumacious on his reprimanding her for dancing more often with an officer than the liked. He said she then ran out of the house, and he went to bed. His Lordship believed his story.

After referring to some of the alleged instances of cruelty, his Lordship said the respondent admitted he sometimes got drunk. The petitioner was a young woman of unyielding disposition ; and there were no doubt quarrels between them from time to time ; and the respondent might have so far lost his self-control as sometimes to strike the petitioner ; but his Lordship altogether disbelieved the allegations so freely made of habitual cruelty. The respondent's letters shewed he entertained real affection for his wife ; and the petitioner would not have returned to him in March 1906, and have been willing to live with him in Mhow, if he had been guilty of acts of cruelty, causing apprehension of danger to life, limb, or health. His Lordship therefore held that the respondent had not been guilty of cruelty such as, without misconduct, would have entitled the petitioner to a divorce a mensa et thoro."

His Lordship next dealt with the charge that the respondent committed misconduct with a native woman named Allarakhia. Then it was said that the respondent confessed to his wife and mother-in-law at Mhow that he had once misconducted himself with Allarakhia. His Lordship found it difficult to believe this in face of the correspondence which had been put in, in which no such confession was ever referred to. The respondent denied the misconduct and the confession ; and his Lordship thought his conduct in taking proceedings for restitution shortly after the alleged confession, and his confidence of success indicated in his letters, were inconsistent with any such confession having been made. His Lordship was the less disposed to credit the petitioner's evidence on this part of the case, having regard to the discrepancies between her evidence and that of Allarakhia in describing a meeting and conversation which took place between them. The Court was bound before passing a decree based upon misconduct, to be satisfied that misconduct had been committed as charged. On the evidence before him, his Lordship was by no means satisfied on the point. The conclusions his Lordship had already stated, rendered it necessary that he should dismiss the petition ; and as his Lordship found misconduct by the respondent was not established, the alleged guilt of the petitioner became immaterial for the purposes of the case. As, however, a great deal of evidence had been given as to the conduct of the petitioner and Wells, on the railway on the night of the 22nd March, his Lordship had to decide how the costs should be borne. His Lordship thought it right to state that he was not satisfied that misconduct had been committed. His Lordship dismissed the petition and counter-claim. Respondent was ordered to pay Rs. 800 as the petitioner's costs by instalments of Rs. 40 per month, and to bear his own costs.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, on relief from his appointment as Acting Judge, His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, will be on special duty under the Political Department of the Secretariat.

Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, on return to duty, is to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., to be Junior Collector *vice* Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S., appointed Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. W. Hartley to be substantive *pro tem.* Collectors of Income Tax, Bombay.

Mr. E. Woods is to be Fifth Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers *vice* Mr. W. Watson, transferred.

Mr. C. R. Roper, I.C.S., is to be First Assistant. and Mr. W. T. W. Baker, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. C. S. O. Harrison, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Southern to the Central Division.

Messrs. D. R. Sawhney and W. E. A. James, passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers' Hill have been appointed to this Presidency as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade. Mr. Sawhney is posted to the Indus Right Bank Division and Mr. James to the Southern Division.

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CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT AT SIMLA.

THE Simla Union Society gave an entertainment all friends and School Children at the Kali Badi, on Sunday 7th instant. Mr. B. A. Gupte F.Z.S. Personal Assistant to the Director of Ethongraphy for India, presided. Music, songs, recitations, dialogues, refreshments, and pantomimes formed the programme. In conclusion three cheers were given to the King Emperor. The President in a little speech said :—

Gentlemen,—At the eleventh hour when a High Court Judge has not been able to preside as previously arranged I am asked to lead you to victory, I mean success ! but I must confess that I am a poor subsitute (no ! no !). Ours is a social function pure and simple, beginning with music and ending with pastry. The work is simple enough and pleasant enough, if we avoid any speech-makings or political seed-sowings under a social garb. The only word of advice I am inclined to give is to prepare yourselves for the heartiest possible co-operation with our Hindu Aryan, Brahmo, Moslem, Saiva, Vaishnav, Shakta, Christian, Jew or indifferently constituted sects. Shakespear tells us " That this world is but a stage and that we are all actors." Act then to-day's your social part without suspicion as to the origin, birth, nationality, political creed or profession of any our friends gathered here. During my stay of five seasons in Simla I never had the pleasure of witnessing a social gathering of so many castes and creeds except in the precincts of the Viceregal Lodge without the wooden paddocks of Official etiquette and free from even a few guarded social greetings. But here we are quite free to-day and are among a wider circle of friends, neighbours, associates, or migratory birds of the same feather. Our time for flight to the south for fear of a blight in the hills has arrived and it was a very agreeable surprise to me to see before the last meeting of our Club a proposal to form this social gathering, and I am specially glad to see here my little friends the children of the guests, ready to join us in our innocent enjoyment of free and unreserved intercourse with one another. Some ladies were invited but they could not attend owing to social restriction. Suspicion is the bane of the Indian Society as Mr. Barlow, an M. A., a Principal, and an Editor tells us, under what he calls " the general sense of mistrust that prevails in India." It is a regrettable state of affiars when one man mistrusts every body else, but there is no denying the fact that, this is fairly a general condition of mind amongst the Indian people and there is also no denying the fact that in respect of the lower classes at any rate the general sense of mistrust is not altogether a monomania in the national brain. But adds our monitor, " It goes without saying that there are in India crowds of honourable men of unimpeachable integrity, but this general sense of mistrust exists nevertheless and a want of confidence between man and man must necessarily be a most serious obstacle to, I shall add-*social intercourse*. If a gentleman of Bombay is received as friend by a getleman of the Punjab, you will find almost 90 out of 100 residents of Simla peeping, pointing out their fingers and whispering lots of things, not exactly scandals. If a Brahmo lady takes a drive with her reformed husband, all the windows of the road side-houses are seen teeming with spectators as if a Royal procession is passing the road. If a Bengali sees a lady sitting in the varandah of his friend's house from another province he is frightened and returns home giving up the idea of visiting him. (The next time he meets him he apologizes that he was sorry he could not do himself the honour of returning his friend's visit because there were ladies sitting in the gallery ! Many of my own friends will vouch for to the truthfulness of what I am telling you. What does this show ? Want of confidence in your friends and even in your own self. Let us therefore practically prove to-day that we have made up our mind to mend our ways and to mix freely with all castes, tribes nationalities, denominations, sects, or professions in our social intercourse among " *bhaidarlahi*" and that what we have this day resolved, upon repeating these social gatherings every season before migrating back to the plains, and that we have conjointly made up our minds to do full justice to our refreshments without the fear of the Justices or the Gendarmes the imaginary *borgis* of timid people who are afraid of joining even this most innocent of gatherings. We shall go home at assure them that Government, do not in any way discourage purely social gatherings and that they need not be terrified like babies lulled to sleep with songs like the *Borgi yele Deshe*. Do run up my little friends to the refreshment bars, for there is no *borgi* here except your old friend the Maratha, whom you know so well these five years.

The Society and the friends assembled thanked Mr Gupte for presiding and for his lovable social traits, adding that they regret he will not come to Simla next year as some change is in contemplation in his official work—which is purely literary and scientific involving his transfer. He has been a great favourite here.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

To speak to the minimates of Decree.

450-05—Mulla and M—Mahomedally Amirsaheb Kavel vs F R Hill and another—Bicknell M and R

618-01—M J and M—Chapsey Pushot and others vs Hirbai widow and others

Petition for hearing.

E F Nicholson (for Government—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, cause in the matter of Government and Dayal Mulji—Payne and Co part heard.

To be mentioned.

392-01—Matubhai J M and Payne and Co—Valjkulubh M Choksey and another—Little and Co—and M K and C.

For hearing and exceptions on Commissioners report.

96-91—Kanga and P—Dayal Meroji Callianji vs Nenbai widow and others—Little and Co and Payne and Co and M B Chothia—Part heard

26-23—Bicknell M and R Jeyaraayen Pulchand vs Anoopsing Agarwalla and and another—Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

580-06—M B Chothia—Haji Aga Shirazi vs Pestonji Framji Talati —Ardeshir H D and Co part heard.

80-05—Matubhai J and M—Balchand Kanjiran vs Devarichund Hurriram M B Chothia.

638-04—Mehta and S—Narayen Hasoo and others vs Ananta Rama M—Chothia.

773-05—M is Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hissamudin and others—C and Vaidya.

687-05—Matubhai J and N—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co.

109-06—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey and others—Wadia G and

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1906.

INDIAN INSECT PESTS.

WRITING in 1885, Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod ventured the opinion that if the crop or timber or fruit growers of India were furnished with plans and comprehensive accounts of history and habits of the common insect pests, accompanied by wood-cut figures, so as to convey the appearance of pests without wearisome description of details, all this would be a national benefit repaying the outlay a hundred times. One and twenty years have elapsed since this was written, but at last her suggestion has borne fruit. Mr. Sly, the officiating Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, prevailed upon Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy, the Imperial Entomologist, to undertake the preparation of such a work as Miss Ormerod desired, and the result is an exhaustive and handsome volume, at a remarkably low price, printed under the auspices of the Government of India. Mr. Sly has contributed an introduction to the work, in which he explains that it is not a scientific treatise on Entomology, written for the use and training of Entomologists, but is intended to serve the more humble but useful purpose of a manual of practical information for the use of the intelligent agriculturist in the protection of his crops from insect pests. At the same time it may be adopted as a text-book for use in Agricultural Schools and Colleges, all of whose students should in the opinion of Mr. Sly, acquire a working knowledge of insect pests and of the practical measures possible, for the protection of crops. For scientific terminology, wherever possible, simple English equivalents have been employed, and if hereafter the work be translated into the vernaculars, it will, we think, prove as great a national benefit as Miss Ormerod prophesied. Mr. Lefroy does not claim perfection for his work. He would have deferred its publication until the material at his disposal had been more complete, but Mr. Sly thought that the information available was already of sufficient importance to give to the public, and that the best way of collecting additional information was to interest people in that already acquired and to show clearly the need for further help. With this laudable end in view Mr. Lefroy has modestly left blanks in the hope that many workers will endeavour to fill them up by careful and intelligent study of insect life that in the course of a few years a revised edition of the book with still more useful information about insect pests may be offered to the public.

Mr. Lefroy tells us that he has gathered up records by other entomologists including the work of the late M. de Niceville, supplemented them by observation in the field and put together what is now known of Indian pests. That however is not as much as Mr. Lefroy would have liked, for he says it is deplorable how few observers have contributed to our knowledge of insect pests in India where so large a population is dependent on agriculture. Mr. Lefroy does not attempt the style of "Elba," but aims at describing the living activities and the part played by insects in the reduction of the yield of the staple crops of the country, feeling that India should not be behind other nations in scientific knowledge. He holds that men can be found who will devote themselves to this form of learning, not for the sake of pay or position, but at the bidding of that intense, organised curiosity which lies at the root of modern science; therefore he makes an appeal to them to help him open this new field of research for the benefit of the agriculturists of this country.

The work before us will set them on the right track. Besides describing some scores of destructive insects and the methods of capturing and destroying them, Mr. Lefroy gives an instructive chapter on their life history and habits. He shows how insects pass through various changes during their lives, changes of form, habit, structure and the like, transformations which in many cases vary greatly and the most striking characteristics of their life history. But while the life history is essentially the same throughout large groups of insects, it is not exactly the same in any two species. They have many advantages over the birds of the air in that having laid their eggs they have no further trouble in the matter of rearing or educating their young. Even the eggs are not guarded. The insect lays them in such a position that the young when they emerge will find suitable food at hand and they take care of themselves from first to last. They feed voraciously and rapidly increase in size. Says Mr. Lefroy: "Their chitinous skin will not stretch and permits of growth only to a limited extent. When this is reached a new soft skin is formed under the old one; the latter splits so that the new insect crawls out with only the soft skin; the insect at once expands and the new skin hardens, with the result that our little insect is suddenly twice its previous size and perhaps very different in appearance. Growth again continues until the insect is too large for its second skin, when the process is repeated, and so on until the insect attains its full size and mature form. At every moulth the appearance of the insect changes, though the change may vary from a very minute one to a complete change in form and habits and structure. The need for the most careful study of the life history of insects is therefore apparent and it is not to be marvelled at that comparatively little knowledge of them has thus far been attained."

Mr. Lefroy discusses the causes which lead to the undue increase of an insect so that it becomes a pest. Insects are of course intensely prolific, one of the commonest moths laying over five hundred eggs. Of this number no less than two hundred have been reared by moths under artificial conditions. These produce fifty thousand eggs and the females out of the batch would deposit five millions—this calculation merely on the basis of the actual ratio that live in captivity. Every moth feeding on a crop plant would, if there were no checks, produce a vast progeny, and desolation would follow if nature did not provide checks. Climatic checks are recognised as of vast importance, though they are not yet fully understood. Many insects are carried off during their period of hibernation and probably a large percentage do not survive in winter, while against those which do, their enemies are especially active during the dry heat. Food grows scarce at times and birds and bats help to reduce the numbers, whilst fungoid and bacterial diseases accounts for others. Artificial interference with natural products is not without its effect. But the checks which are usually operative are sometimes temporarily suspended and a vast increase in the numbers of some common insect is the result; in other words, we have a pest. Mr. Lefroy describes it as a perfectly natural phenomenon due to causes which man himself brings about, and frequently, no doubt, that is the case. He proceeds further and declares that an outbreak of an insect pest is not due to supernatural phenomena, as the cultivators think, nor is it wholly due to an east wind, last year's flood, or late rains or other causes. No conditions of manuring, irrigation, or the like can produce them, but suitable conditions can enable them to increase beyond their natural limits and turn them into a pest. If sufficient wild plants are not available they will attack crops. But there are preventives. Weeds and kutchra must be destroyed; birds must be encouraged by the planting of trees and they may be permitted to levy a not too excessive toll on the fields. Every insectivorous bird means thousands fewer insects, and birds are the most effective as well as the least expensive checks and that can be desired. The introduction of parasites and predators which destroy insect life is not desirable and is not recommended by Mr. Lefroy, who believes in industrious methods such as can be resorted to by the least intelligent and most impoverished agriculturist. Artificial means of dealing with established pests are fully discussed in the book which is replete with carefully drawn illustrations of all pestiferous insects and the appliances most suitable for use against them.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

THE dispute between Newfoundland and the United States,—which the *modus vivendi* referred to in our telegrams this week was hoped to settle—had reached an acute stage a year ago. The difficulty arose out of the winter herring-fishery on the West Coast at Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay. For many years past seventy to eighty vessels per annum have visited the inlets and purchased herrings from the local fishermen, all cargoes being passed through the United States, customs free of duty as "the product of American industry." This smuggling was, for political reasons, permitted to continue. Last season, as the local fishermen were prohibited by the Colonial law from selling to Americans or working for them, various expedients were resorted to, the latest being for American agents to induce a number of Newfoundlanders to cross over to Sydney, British Columbia, and for the masters of the vessels to ship them there before the American Consul and then to carry them down to Bay of Islands as part of the crew—this in distinct violation of the Treaty of 1818, as the privilege is confined to citizens of the United States. The American deep-sea industry is entirely carried on by vessels which fish on the Grand Banks between March and October, and for it the fishermen require a regular and cheap supply of bait and ice, liberty to ship crew and permission to sell the small fish unsuited to the home market. For these operations the East Coast of Newfoundland furnishes a convenient territorial basis, being the nearest land to the Banks and furnishing by far the best supply of bait. The prohibitory act was only put into force partially last season. This season it comes into full force. The result last year proved a great gain to Newfoundland and a corresponding loss to the American fishermen. Reciprocity with Newfoundland was advocated by the Americans, "who eat the dearest sea-fish in the world" simply because the Newfoundlanders are now prohibited from selling to American fishers or catching herring for them, Although the American deep sea fisheries are a decaying industry and only fifty vessels are employed in the Grand Banks fishery, they are threatened with ruin by the Newfoundlanders who would boycott them entirely. Those who are not engaged in the industry appear to have joined in the agitation now proceeding, but as is elsewhere asserted, their object is merely to wreak vengeance on the Colonial Prime Minister.

BRITISH COAL IN FOREIGN HANDS.

GERMAN capitalists—presumably under official auspices—having bought up a series of Welsh coal mines, France is anxious to do likewise. The news will cause great concern to a number of British scientists and naval experts who have long advocated legistative measures for preventing the exportation of Welsh steam-coal to the foreigner. When Germany negociated for the purchase of some of the Whitworth group of mines, two years ago, Professor Boyd Dawkins raised an alarm and addressed some very pointed observations to Parliament and the Committee of National Defence. Britain is letting warlike stores, possessed by no other country in the world, go to her possible enemies in the future. The best Welsh smokeless steam-coal is rapidly becoming exhausted and opinions as to how long the supply will last are so conflicting that we do not know when the best seams will be worked out. Naval experts declare that the quality is steadily deteriorating and our own demand increases by leaps and bounds. From 359,000 tons in 1892-3, the quantity used ran up to 1,117,000 tons in 1903-4, the amount equalling between eight and nine per cent. of the total output of the twenty-four collieries on the Admiralty list. Vast quantities go yearly to foreign countries through agents buying it without declaring its destination, and the Russian Government, it is known, bought up vast consignments prior to the outbreak of the war with Japan, no less than thirty steamers clearing in the first half of one month for Russian ports. Even before the foreigner began to buy shares in our mines, the run on smokeless coal was so great that on more than one occasion our own Navy had to wait until foreign Governments had been supplied. When the Russo-Chinese war broke out and emergency orders were sent in for coal for the British fleet in Far Eastern waters, the reply was that it was impossible to supply spot cargoes, as there was pressure for shipment in respect of coal already furnished for the Russian, Japanese and various European navies. Therefore, some days had to pass before the British Admiralty was able to obtain the coal asked for. There ought to be means to restrict the supplies to the foreigner, let alone his purchase of mines, either secretly, as was done two years ago, or openly, as now. It is for Parliament to solve the problem.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

TENDERS have at last been invited for the construction of the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Our American cousins, with all their notoriety for "rush" have shown us more capacity for dealing with urgent business in this case than the engineers and financiers of any other country. They say the Canal Commission has had an herculean task to accomplish, and no doubt they have had many perplexing questions to decide before operations could be commenced. It is understood that a lock canal has been finally decided upon though for a long time a majority of the foreign and American experts, called on to discuss the project, were in favour of a sea-level cutting. Foreign engineers put no faith in locks for the handling of great ocean-going steamers and foretold the disastrous consequences that might result if the gates were injured by vessels entering; they declared that the lifts proposed were beyond the limit of prudent design for safe operation and administrative efficiency and finally that locks delay transit. However the reasons put forward for electing to construct a lock canal are that it would provide greater safety for ships and less danger of interruption to traffic by reason of its wider and deeper channels, a quicker passage for large ships or large traffic; it would be in much less danger of damage to itself or of delays to ships from the flood waters of the River Chagres and other streams; its cost of operation and maintenance including fixed charges, would be less by some two million dollars or more per annum; it could be enlarged much more easily and cheaply than a sea-level canal; its military defence could be effected with as little, or perhaps less, difficulty than the sea-level canal and finally it could be built in half the time and at a little more than half the cost.

TO MAHABLESHWAR.

HIS Excellency the Governor and suite will leave Poona for Mahableshwar by Motor Cars on Tuesday morning next, the first day of the Dewali holidays. Four Motors belonging to Messrs Frenchman and Co. have been engaged for the journey. Passengers going to Mahableshwar on the same day will have to book seats in other cars if possible as Frenchman & Co. have no other seats available in their cars. This Company runs, motors for passengers between Watar and Mahableshwar, and the journey from the Railway Station occupies about four hours. Motor lorries take up heavy luggage and servants. The Watar route however is not much resorted to by travellers as by it it is necessary to leave Poona the night before at 10 p. m., to reach Mahableshwar at about 10 a. m., on the following day. The train arrives at about 5-30 a. m. at Watar and the remainder of the time is occupied in travelling in the motor *via* Panchgani. At this season of the year when the weather is not inconveniently warm during the day, the Railway Company might attract more passengers if they ran a train from Poona during the morning which would reach Watar early in the afternoon so as to enable passengers to reach Mahableshwar in time for afternoon tea or even dinner.

THE new one-anna nickle coin will be issued for circulation in January next.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya" with the outward Mails of the 5th instant left Suez at 7 a. m. on Thursday.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. "Peninsular" with the homeward Mails of the 6th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 p. m. on Wednesday.

THE statement in a Bombay paper that a decision has been given in favour of Ranjitsinjhji in the Jamnagar Succession Case is incorrect. The matter is still under consideration.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Franz Ferdinand," from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 10th instant and is due here on the 18th instant, at daybreak.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of September 1904, Rs.17,34,45,000; 1905, Rs. 16,99,29,000; 1906, Rs. 14,36,90,000.

THE Syndicate of the Bombay University invite applications for the Munguldas Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship which will shortly fall vacant. The Fellowship is "open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus, who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation."

OWING to additional work thrown on the Stores Department of the Southern Mahratta Railway by the transfer to it by the Engineering Department of the work, connected with the Timber and Sleeper Supplies which have been hitherto attended to by them, the Board has sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Store-keeper on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem to cope with it.

EXPLANATORY of four forecasts on cotton that are to be issued at intervals of every two months from 15th August, under orders of Government (of India), the first two, *e.g.*, August and October forecasts, as explained last year, deal only with estimates of area sown and general condition of crop, whilst two remaining ones, *e. g.*, December and February forecasts, deal with revised estimates of area sown, together with an estimate of probable out-put.

It is notified that His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay, has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University :—Messrs. E. H. McDougall, M. A. (Oxon.); Arthur Hill, C.I.E., F.C.H., A. M. Inst. C. E.; Navabzada Nasrullah Khan, Barrister-at-Law, in the place of Messrs. J. G. Covernton, M. A. (Oxon) resigned; H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., resigned, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji, deceased.

The Madras Government have sanctioned the rearrangement of the territorial limits of the Public Works Divisions of Kistna, Guntur and Nellore districts so as to secure a better distribution of work and more efficient administration. The result of the rearrangement is the formation of one permanent additional sub-division. There is also an additional sub-division (Guntur) in Guntur division. This sub-division will be temporary and will last only so long as the new buildings for offices and residences for officials are under construction.

THE Credit of having reached a higher altitude than any yet attained in a balloon, is given to Mr. Borsen and Dr. Suring, of Berlin. They first went to a height of thirty thousand feet, losing conciousness for brief intervals. They continued to ascend to fifty-three thousand seven hundred feet, when one of them became unconscious and could not be aroused. His companion, after opening the valve also became insensible, and neither recovered till his balloon had dropped to sixteen thousand feet.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending October 9, was 675, giving a death-rate of 45·23 per annum per thousand as against 39·46 the corresponding period of last year, and 45·09 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 91 died from fevers; 27, plague; 7, cholera; 3, leprosy; 51, phthisis; 35, diseases of the nervous system; 170, affections of the respiratory organs; 56, diarrhœa; 26, dysentery; 40, still-born; 100, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 325; Hindu low caste, 108; Musalman, 141; Parsee, 17; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 3; European 4; Negro-African, 1; and other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 461 as against 407 the corresponding period of last year, and 392, the average over the past five years.

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CRICKET AND CRICKETERS.

IS THE GAME DETERIORATING?

BY

W. G. QUAIFE.

(Of Warwickshire and England XIs.)

MUCH has been written during the last few years as to whether our national pastime is holding its place in public esteem. Some would have us believe that interest is waning, and there is not enough excitement and "go" in the game to attract the onlooker as heretofore, and that the faster game of football and motoring have drawn the interest of the people away. The press have criticised the methods of players, in scoring their runs. This man should have scored faster here, and that one there, no matter what wicket one is playing on, wet or dry, good bowling, or bad bowling, watches are out, each batsman is timed as he walks to the wicket; so many runs only were scored in the first hour. No allowance is made for the fact that the other batsman had had all the bowling, he must make so many runs per hour by the press clock or he is dubbed "slow." And what is the poor bowler doing? Is he to be merely an automaton and bowl ball only to be hit? Has he any right to bowl two overs in succession so true that a batsman cannot score? Has the fielder any right to display the agility requisite to stop the batsman getting the ball through? To judge by the press comments the answer is "No! Certainly not!" I am afraid some of our friends have forgotten all about the eleven men in the field who are doing their best to prevent runs being scored. In their eagerness to work up the pace of scoring they have overlooked the bowler and the fielder. Yes! the bowler and fielder have both been forgotten. I have heard bowlers say when reading the newspaper reports "its all batting not a word about the poor bowler." It is so in these days of good wickets and consequent long scores, the bowler is not often appreciated, neither is fielding taken so much notice of.

IMPROVEMENT, NOT REVOLUTION WANTED.

Nor has the captain escaped from these keen eyed critics some of whom have never played a game of cricket. The captain did not bowl so and so enough, or he should have taken him off earlier and tried someone else. In fact one would think that the captain has really been selected because he is inefficient. A section of the crowd, too, who take their ideas from the newspapers, sometimes offer advice to captains. Various are the ways these would be judges have suggested to adapt the game to their liking.

That there is room for improvement in the game no cricketer would for a moment wish to deny, and I contend that players (and therefore the game) are continually improving. Batsmen are adding new strokes and bowlers introducing new tactics. In batting, Prince Ranjit has lately given us an exhibition of all round grace of movement which has not only delighted the onlooker, but also set many a good batsman thinking more, and soon he too has introduced new strokes. The late Arthur Shrewsbury was always an ideal batsman a master in ease and elegance, especially in back play, and no one could watch him play an innings without learning something from the correct methods of arm and foot movements, and his absolute timing. C. B. Fry has taught us what can be done by a close study of the details of the game, and from a hitter has become one of the soundest and most correct of batsmen. He thoroughly understands the game and is undoubted by the best writer on Cricket we have.

The advent of G. L. Jessop, a most extraordinary hitter, gave the pace of scoring a fillip which was just then needed. Using the most orthodox strokes, and scoring often off good length deliveries, he for a time upset all bowling calculations, making the best of bowlers wonder if arm and eye were all awry. Gifted with abnormal strength, a good eye and quickness of foot, he was the terror of bowlers and fielders and the hero of the hour. It took some time for the bowler to recover from this whirlwind. He could not quite understand these unusual strokes, and resented very much good length balls being hooked o square leg. Soon however his nerve returned, he saw there was method in this madness, his tactics (especially in placing the field) improved, with the result that the "croucher" could not risk as much. Progress was made in both departments of the game. By adopting more defensive strokes, G. L. Jessop lessened his risk and became a better batsman without loss of power, while the bowler was a much improved tactician.

THE HITTING FEVER.

It was really extraordinary to watch the excitement caused even at Lords' when Mr. Jessop walked to the wickets. I well remember in one of the Gents. v. Player's matches there, seeing him hit the first three balls sent down to him into the pavilion, while the fourth sailed merrily over the Ladies Stand and over the wall. Each stroke seemed to increase in power and at the fourth, the members of the pavilion rose "en masse" some cheering and waying their top hats. Yes! Even these staid gentlemen, some of whom had no doubt watched the cricket on that historic ground for years, were carried away by the excitement. This is good at the time, but when the appetite for hitting is so whetted that the onlooker expects and wishes each player could and would do the same, thinking little of the man who drives the ball along the carpet with easy and correctly timed stroke, or talks to his neighbour of the slowness of the play whilst the ball is being placed to the onside or cut crisply behind point. Then this hitting fever becomes unhealthy and if pandered to will assuredly bring the finest of game into disrepute.

In place of a game of skill, that the rising generation can copy and improve upon—which has been a physical and mental training for our boys wherever our race congregate—we shall have a trial of brute strength. Cricket as it should be played will be a thing of the past. This is the line down which we may deteriorate, unless our batsmen stop their cars to the cry for faster play at any cost. We have a great deal to thank our hitters for. After a spell of good bowling and consequent slow scoring it is refreshing to players and onlookers to see some good hitting. It brightens up things. Where, however would these refreshing times come in, if we had no methodical players? Would it not be all hitting, monotonous hitting. Each in its own time is best Yes! believe me the poor "much cussed" stonewaller has his usefull time. Cricket as a game has its use in the world, altho' Kipling hurled his "flannelled fool" abroad.

SOME BOWLING DEVELOPMENTS.

I should have imagined it waste of time for him to write about cricketers. Good writer that he is he must know that all things find their level, even books and authors. To have a well balanced side, equipped at all points to meet emergencies we must have hitters and also players who play the game methodically and at times perhaps slowly. The state of the game and the position of one side must determine the tactics to be adopted. The players are the best judges of this. If the public would only consider this and closely watch the varying fortunes of each side, they would get more enjoyment from the game. It is a real help to players to have a keenly interested crowd to play to.

In bowling too, I believe that satisfactory strides have been made altho' a cursory glance at figures would not strengthen this view. When however we consider the number of perfect wickets the bowlers have to trundle on, also that whereas years ago there were only six batsman to get aid of, now almost every man on the side can bat, and that bowlers have to keep up to concert pitch as near as possible the whole innings through, we wonder that so many wickets are taken at a reasonable cost. Of late years, bowlers finding spin on good hard wickets of little avail not (P. A. Vaile) have turned their attention to the flight of the ball in the air. Considerable success has been attained with the swerving ball, and now every County eleven has someone who can "bowl swervers." It is a difficult ball for batsman to negotiate when a good length is maintained, because the stroke must necessarily be delayed until the swerve commences.

When first introduced nearly all batsman were judging the ball much too early, and disaster followed. As well as the actual bowling of the ball, much improvement has taken place in the setting of the field. As the batsman turned his attention to getting runs on the onside, so the bowler placed more fielders there to stop him. Now we often see three, four and even five on that side. Short leg was rarely used at one time, but now many men are caught out in that position.

BOWLING BETTER—FIELDING WORSE.

One cannot make a comparison between the best bowlers of even twenty years ago, and bowlers of to-day, the conditions are so different. Whatever critics may say, the bowling has generally improved, and when we consider the difficulties under which of late years, bowlers have laboured, and the number of men who regularly take their hundred wickets, we must admit that a steady improvement has been made.

Fielding should be the most attractive branch of the game, but generally speaking it is not nearly as good as it ought to be. There are a number of good individual fielders, but few good fielding teams. In this department, the critics have some cause for complaint. We do need more attractive fielding, such as is shown by the Australians whenever they come over here. Syd. Gregory at cover, Clem Hill in the country, Noble at point, Trumper third man, Duff at mid-off are always well worth watching. We have some real good fielders in D. Denton, J. T. Tyldesley, G. L. Jessop, L. Braund and others, but fielding and catching even in first class cricket are at a low ebb. In county cricket to-day batsmen or bowlers who are not also fairly good fielders are not worth playing. We need a lot of improvement in fielding, and this would indeed make the game much more interesting to watch. Too much is thought of batting alone, and too little of fielding. If only we were to spend as much time catching and fielding as we do at batting practice, there would be less heard about drawn games. If only half the number of catches that are now missed could be "bagged" three days would be long enough for most county matches.

THE DECLARATOIN AND THE FOLLOW ON.

To my mind a few alterations in the rules would make a vast difference to the game. For instance why should not a captain be able to close the first or any innings at anytime, or if a limit is necessary why should he have to wait until lunch time the second day before closing, which on a good wicket robs the game of a good deal of interest. If a captain likes to take the risk of closing why should he not? Now he is obliged to ask his men to sacrifice their wickets, and this seems manifestly unfair to those who are usually batting at these times (Nos. 6, 7, and 8) men perhaps struggling for their places in the team. It is alright for the star batsmen, as they have probably got runs, and placed their side in a closing position, or have been disposed of, so that the closure does not affect them. Is there any reason why a captain with say 370 runs on board at 5-50 on the first day, should not apply the closure? As far as I can see there is no good reason, or rather none which would outweigh the benefits to be derived from a keener contest and a better chance of a definite finish.

If captains could do this (and there are many who would) the end of the first day's cricket would be brighter, the second day would be full of interest, and the third day would probably bring a finish. We have seen the dissatisfaction caused by captains, whose eleven having made 500 runs and dispose of the other side for say 350 on a good wicket, would not put the other side in again because a draw was a foregone conclusion and he wished to save his bowlers. Considering the number of matches now played the captain is justified in doing so. If the rule is wrong why should it not be altered for the best interest of the game.

LIFE IN THE GAME STILL.

To those who say the game is deteriorating I would suggest a glance at the pages of one of the various Cricket Books now published and let him ponder a moment or two over the figures contained therein. Number of matches now played, number of runs scored and wickets taken in an ordinary English cricket season. Consider the strain and stress on the players, especially bowlers, and this reminds me of what a lasting wonder is George Hirst. Season after season he makes his 1,500 or 2,000 runs and takes his 130 or 140 wickets. Only those who are constantly playing the game can have an adequate idea of what this means, the physical strain is enormous. Then let us look a moment at the various cricket grounds in England, at the New Pavilions that have been erected, the new stands and embankments that can be seen on almost all County grounds, the large scoring boards, the covered accommodation, the manner in which the grounds are kept in order. Beside the covered places for the players to practice and get fit in, in the early spring.

All these things do not point to a dying game, but rather to a flourishing condition of things. We hear of County clubs losing so much per annum year after year, but somehow they flourish and grow. Yes! and the game will grow, it cannot do otherwise. The law of the "survival of the fittest" holds good in all things.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The New Loan.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 2nd October.

Read Trustees' Resolution of 11th September 1906, adopting the Report of the Finance and Establishment Committee in respect of the raising of Rs. 20 lakhs of the Rs. 30 lakhs loan sanctioned by Government. Submitted the tenders received by the Secretary up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 2nd October 1906, which were thereafter opened in the presence of the Chairman.

In all 72 tenders were received, aggregating Rs. 61,37,500, as under :—

No. of Tenders.	Rate per cent. Rs. a. p.	Amount tendered. Rs.
1	103 0 0	30,000
2	102 0 0	5,500
1	101 10 0	5,000
3	101 8 0	1,28,000
1	101 5 0	5,000
7	101 4 0	2,61,000
1	101 3 0	40,000
2	101 1 0	65,000
16	101 0 0	5,53,000
1	100 14 0	10,000
2	100 13 0	1,20,000
5	100 12 0	2,97,000
4	100 10 0	21,22,500
2	100 9 0	1,25,000
5	100 8 0	1,41,000
1	100 5 0	25,000
3	100 4 0	21,25,000
1	100 3 0	500
1	100 1 0	20,000
10	100 0 0	40,500
1	99 0 0	2,000
1	98 9 0	1,500
1	96 8 0	15,000
72	.....	Rs. 61,37,500

A sum of Rupees one lakh was reserved by the Trustees for investment of Sinking Funds at the average rate of the accepted tenders.

Resolution.—Tenders at an above Rs. 100-12-0, which aggregate Rs. 15,19,500, should be accepted in full. The balance of Rs. 3,80,500 should be alloted *pro rata* to tenderers at Rs. 100-10-0. The average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 100-15-9.

Resumed consideration the revised plans of the main Theatre Building to be erected on Plots Nos. 85-86, Hornby Road, and the revised site plan showing the ground proposed to be built upon.

After discussion the Chairman having proposed the adoption of the Report, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed the following amendment :—

"That the plans sanctioned by the Board for the Theatre and the site plan attached thereto be adhered to."

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola having demanded a poll the result was as follows :—

For.—Dr. Viegas, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

Against.—The Chairman, Brigadier-General Greenfield, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Forbes, the Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes, Mr. Brown, Mr. Leslie.

Mr. Sheppard then proposed the following amendment :—

"That the whole matter be referred for consideration and report to a Special Committee consisting of—

The Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. Leslie.

The amendment on being put to the vote was carried.

The amendment on being put as a substantive motion was also carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes having demanded a poll, the result was as follows :—

For.—Dr. Viegas, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Wacha, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Sheppard, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

Against.—Brigadier-General Greenfield, the Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Brown, Mr. Leslie, the Chairman.

It was accordingly resolved.

Resolution.—That the whole matter be referred for consideration and report to a Special Committee consisting of—The Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. Leslie.

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THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

TERRORISTS COURT-MARTIALLED AND SHOT.

An Indiscreet Deputation.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

Twenty-one Terrorists have been tried by Drumhead Court-martial in Polandland been shot within the last two days.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

A crowd yesterday marched to the execution square at Lodz and exhumed five bodies of the Terrorists who were tried by Drumhead Court martial and shot in the morning. They then began a collection to purchase coffins for the dead. The Cossacks arrived on the scene and dispersed them with words and whips. Many were injured in the scuffle.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

It is understood that certain pressure is being exercised from high quarters for the purpose of inducing the British Deputation to abandon the visit to Russia for fear of creating incidents calculated to disturb the progress which has unquestionably been made latterly towards a definite Anglo-Russian *entente*.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

At a meeting of the Committee of the British Deputation last night, it was decided to await further advice from the Anglo-Russian Friendship Committee, at St. Petersburg, before completing the arrangements for the visit. Meantime the visit to Moscow has been abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 11.

A Special telegram to the *Pioneer* says :—The *Times* understands that Mr. Donald Sneaton, C. S. I., has withdrawn from the Deputation of sympathisers with the ex-members of the Duma, which was recently appointed to visit Russia, and the reception of which is now exciting much feeling in that country.

[Mr. Donald Mackenzie Smeaton is an old and well-known ex-Anglo-Indian Civil Servant. He is a Scot, who joined the service in 1867, being posted to the North-West Provinces. He was subsequently sent to Burma to organise the Land and Revenue Administration, and in due course occupied the posts of Commissioner for the Central Division of Upper Burma, Financial Commissioner for Burma, Officiating Chief Commissioner, Member of the Burma Legislative Council, and Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. He retired in 1902, and on returning Home went in for politics as candidate for Stirlingshire. He has published several works on Burma, and is a Companion of the Order of the Star of India.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Tenders Wanted for its Completion.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

Invitations for tenders to complete the Panama Canal have been issued. The bidders are not limited to Americans and must have five million dollars capital.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Revolutionists Amnestied.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

Mr. Taft has granted an amnesty for all crimes in connection with the Cuban revolution. This is expected to facilitate Mr. Morgan's work.

BRUNSWICK SUCCESSION.

Duke of Cumberland's Claim Refused.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The Duke of Cumberland wrote to the Kaiser on the 2nd instant, renouncing his own and his eldest son's succession to the throne of Brunswick, provided it was assigned to his youngest son of full age.

The Kaiser replied briefly, declining.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

200 Candidates to Capture Borough Councils.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

There are already 200 Labour candidates for the Borough Councils in London elections next November.

"DREADNOUGHT" TRIALS.

Turning Movements Successful.

THREE MORE WARSHIPS BUILDING.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Further trials of the Dreadnought in turning and circling have been most successful.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The Admiralty has announced that the "Dreadnought" encountered boisterous weather in the latter days of her steam trials, but her behaviour was highly satisfactory and the conditions of her design have been fully realised.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that three warships officially styled as cruisers which are being built on the Clyde at Elswick are really battleships, less armoured but faster than the "Dreadnought," each carrying eight 12-inch guns and steaming twenty-five knots.

THE CEZAREVITCH RACE.

Won by Six Lengths.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

Twenty-four horses started for the Cezarevitch.

The race was won by six lengths, one and a half lengths separating the second and third horses.

The betting at the start was 6 to 1 against Mintagon, 100 to 15 against Bibiani and 100 to 6 against Royal Dream.

LAST OF A GREAT TRAGEDY.

THREE MORE MURDERERS OF NATAL POLICE EXECUTED.

Story of a Great Crisis.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

Three native murderers of the Police in February last were executed this morning at Pietermaritzburg. The Governor refused to commute their sentences.

The execution of the three men referred to in the above telegram is an echo of the great tragedy in Natal which brought about the crisis which resulted in the resignation of the Natal Ministry in March last. It will be remembered that Sub-Inspector Hunt, of the Natal Police, was sent to arrest some lawless natives who objected to the Hut Tax. The Inspector was foully murdered, and on the news reaching Pietermaritzburg Colonel Royston was sent to arrest the murderers. He captured twelve of the men, and they were tried by Court-martial and sentenced to be shot. Sir Henry McCallum, the Governor of Natal, personally investigated each case, and assured himself that each man was equally guilty, and that the sentence was just. He then wired Lord Elgin, Colonial Secretary in London, the fact that the twelve men were to be shot, and Lord Elgin immediately ordered the execution to be postponed for further particulars to be sent. Owing to the recent riotous behaviour of the natives in a country where white families live at such a distance from each other as to be practically at the mercy of the natives, great resentment was felt at the interference of the Home Government. So bitter was the feeling aroused that the Natal Ministry, headed by the Premier, at once resigned their portfolios. Lord Elgin, on hearing this, at once realised his mistake, and further particulars having been forwarded by Sir Henry McCallum, the Colonial Office promptly climbed down, and the twelve murderers having sung hymns and prayed all night with the Rev. Mr. Meyer, were shot at Richmond near Pietermaritzburg on April 2, in the presence of a large crowd of natives. Mr. Winston Churchill, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, was forced to admit the justice of the sentence in the House of Commons, and thus Natal vindicated the right of a self-governing colony to carry on its own administration. Immediately the execution had taken place the Premier and Ministry of Natal withdrew their resignations, and harmony with the Home Government was restored, although monster meetings of protest had been held from Cape Town to Buluwayo. British Governments are proverbially incapable of profiting by past lessons, and the present Radical Government, notwithstanding the stern lesson administered to it by Natal is now bent upon provoking a similar crisis in Newfoundland. As will be seen in another column, Great Britain has undertaken not to enforce a Fisheries law recently passed by the Newfoundland Legislature. The Government seems bent upon creating colonial disaffection all round.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS.

Great Britain's Isolation Denied.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The *Daily Mail's* report of the isolation of Great Britain and the differences at the Wireless Telegraph Conference is officially denied.

HELSINGFORS CONGRESS.

Passive Resistance Discarded.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The constitutional Democrats at Helsingfors have adopted a resolution declaring that passive resistance is impossible.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

Increased Subsidies to Provinces.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The Conference of Dominion Ministers and provincial farmers assembled at Ottawa to consider the readjustment of their respective financial relations has resolved in favour of increased federal subsidies to all provinces coupled with special consideration for the claims of particular Provinces.

PREFERENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

Carriage of Goods in British Ships.

BILL WITH WHITE LABOUR CLAUSE PASSED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Mr. Deakin, the Australian Premier, announced in the House of Representatives that the British Board of Trade had cabled that shipping preferences were prohibited by Treaties with different countries to which some States of the Commonwealth were parties, and he, therefore, asked the House to delete the clause relating to the carriage of goods in British ships, manned by white labour.

The House amended the Bill accordingly, and referred it to the Senate.

Later advices state that the Australian Senate has ruled that the House of Representatives' amendment relating to British ships and white labour is out of order, and the Bill has, therefore, been returned to the House of Representatives.

LATER.

Both Houses of Australian Parliament ultimately passed the preference Bill with the white labour proviso which is not operative till August 1907.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 1 a.m. to-day.

The reports from Local Governments regarding alleged abuses in factories are now being received by the Government of India and are being duly considered.

NEWFOUNDLAND CRISIS.

BRITAIN ACCUSED OF TRAMPLING ON COLONIAL RIGHTS.

Great Indignation Prevailing.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The Foreign Office has published a full summary of the *modus vivendi* with America concerning the Newfoundland Herring Fisheries. Great Britain undertakes not to enforce the law recently passed by the Newfoundland Legislature, which aimed expressly at preventing American fishermen from profiting by local advantages. Great Britain also consents to Americans' using the "purse seines," to which Newfoundlanders particularly object. America agrees to no fishing on Sunday and to conform to certain Colonial regulations, and undertakes also to ship no Newfoundlanders for work in American vessels except outside territorial limits.

The indignation in Newfoundland is wholly unassuaged by the publication of the *modus vivendi*, and the Imperial Government is accused of trampling on Colonial rights.

The Colony is resolved to use every means to cripple the American fishermen.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

The Newfoundland agitation ostensibly against the *modus vivendi* is chiefly political. The people blame the Premier for his persistency in anti-American legislation and thus causing the present trouble.

[Judge Prowse discussing the Fisheries question some time ago said :—To understand the subject at issue it will be necessary to consider briefly this treaty, known in diplomatic history as the Convention of Ghent. The war of 1812 between England and America was a very unfortunate conflict for the New Republic. Their losses by sea were enormous, their ships being literally swept off the ocean. It is a trite saying that what England gains in war she always loses in diplomacy. And the negotiations of 1818 offer a unique instance. The most difficult matter to settle in framing the treaty was the fishery question. With consummate audacity the American Commissioners claimed the same rights of fishery on the British-North-American coasts as they had enjoyed as colonists. It was pointed out in reply that, as the independence of America had been recognised by Great Britain, these coasts, as far as concerned America were in reality a foreign country, and that Americans had no more right to the coast fisheries of British possession in North America than to British fisheries in the English Channel. The American Commissioners, however, persisted in their claims, threatening the resumption of war, if they were disallowed. In the end the British Commissioner gave way, the matter being compromised by an arrangement which gave the inhabitants of the United States for ever, in common with British subjects, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland extending from Cape Bay to the Ramean Islands, and from Cape Bay to Quirpon Islands on the west as well as on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks of Labrador. Liberty was also given them to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of the southern part of Newfoundland above described and of Labrador. These rights have hitherto proved practically worthless to American fishermen.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRES.

Insurance Companies Held Liable.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The San Francisco Superior Court in a most important test case has decided that there is no evidence that the earthquake there caused the fires, but that in any case the Insurance Companies are liable.

EUROPEAN SUGAR YIELD.

480,000 Tons Below 1905.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

It is estimated that the European Sugar Yield will be 480,000 tons below that of 1905.

THE VICTORIOUS SOUTH AFRICANS.

Northumberland's Colossal Defeat.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The South African footballers have beaten Northumberland by 44 to nil.

BRITISH COLLIERIES.

Another Sale to France.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

Negotiations are proceeding for the sale of five Swansea Valley Collieries to a French Syndicate with a nominal capital of £ 250,000.

THE BUDGE-BUDGE MURDER.

Judge and Jury Differ.

SUBMITTED TO HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 11.

The case in which Agaher Noscar, Bhogoban Sirdar and Mohendronath Bag were charged with having murdered one Sreemontho Sirdar, a wealthy resident of Chuckgopal, near Budge Budge, and his wife, and set fire to his house in order to destroy any trace of their guilt, under circumstances already reported, was concluded yesterday before Mr. R. R. Pope, the District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pargannas.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" against Agaher and Bhogohan under Sections 394 and 436 of the Indian Penal Code, of committing robbery and causing hurt with deadly weapons and setting fire to a dwelling house, and against Mohendronath Bag, under Sections 436 of the I. P. C., only of committing mischief by setting fire.

The Judge disagreeing with the verdict has referred the case to the High Court,

THE BELATED MAIL.

AN Aden telegram, dated 11th October, says:—The P. & O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo, left here at 1 a. m. to-day. she is, therefore, expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a. m. on Monday next.

THE JUNAGAD DEWAN.

Purshotamrai's Application for Postponement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, OCTOBER 11.

The Commission was to meet at noon to-day, but a telegram was received from Mr. Purshotamrai's Solicitors, asking for fifteen days' time on certain stipulation. Commissioners considered the message in which it was stated that, without prejudice to the interests of the accused, their solicitors had decided to advise the accused to appear before the Commission, if in pursuance of Section 11 of Act 37 of 1859 he would be allowed to appear to answer charges by his Counsel or Agent and a fortnight's time given for preparation.

The President, on taking his seat, informed Mr. Wadia, the prosecuting Counsel, that they had received a telegram to the above effect, and that the Commission had no power to consider the advisability or inadvisability of granting time or complying with the request, and that it was entirely for the Nawab Saheb to do it. The Commissioners could only communicate the matter to the Nawab through the Dewan and until His Highness' order was received the Commission would not proceed with the enquiry.

After a short adjournment, the Commission resumed its sitting, the President intimating that he had received intimation from His Highness that he was not disposed to grant any further time or permit the postponement.

The inquiry was then proceeded with.

Mr. Wadia, continuing his remarks, said that the articles of the charges, the list of witnesses and the list of documents to be utilised during the trial were all supplied to the accused who had put himself out of the reach of the Commission. The Hazur order, appointing the Commission and defining their power and procedure, distinctly stated that in the event of the refusal or neglect of the accused to appear before the Commission, the Commissioners may, if they deem fit, record evidence for the prosecution in his absence, and base their conclusions thereon. Of course this discretion was left to the Commissioners, but the Hazur order, in defining the procedure, also clearly stated that if accused refuses or neglects to appear to answer to the charges he may be taken to admit the truth of the articles of the charge. Mr. Wadia then inquired if the Commissioners wished him to adduce evidence or would take the non-appearance of the accused as admitting the truth of the articles of charges. The President replied that the Commission did not feel themselves justified in summarily taking for granted, by reason of his non-appearance, that the accused addmitted the truth of the articles of charge ; and for the purpose of enabling the Commission to arrive at a proper decision and to do justice, the President thought it right that the prosecution led the evidence and proved the charges. Of course the Commission threw the burden of proof on the prosecution.

Mr. Wadia continued his address. As regards certain documentary evidence Counsel said it would be remembered that a copy of a certain registered letter was attached to the information originally filed in the Court of the City Magistrate, but the accused having put himself out of reach of the Commission the Counsel did not think it necessary to call upon him to produce the original letter; the copy, under the circumstances, would be put in as evidence.

The President of the Commission thought, in the first place, a notice ought to be issued calling upon the accused to produce it, and accordingly the following message, was wired to accused's Solicitors in Bombay:—"Commissioners required their client to produce the original letter from Jivraj Pragji to him, dated 8th November 1894. In the event of non-production, in due course of post after receipt of this, secondary evidence would be admitted."

Mr. Wadia further addressing the Court remarked that the fact of Rs. 153,000 being carried away from Junagadh in the shape of hundies through the instrumentality of accused to the shop of his brother Narsingh Prasad was admitted by accused himself when he in one of his representation assert[ed] that the money belonged to the Vazir Saheb. Now the prosecution were in a position to show that the money was received from the State Departments where it was kept in three instalments, on three different dates. Ismail Ibrahim, the officer in charge of these departments, paid the money to Prabhudas, Munim of Jagjiwandas Tribhowandas, which firm purchased the hundies. The money was counted out in cash:—The first day Rs. 25,000 on the second day, Rs. 75,000, and on the last occasion Rs. 3,000.

With reference to the money Mr. Wadia remarked that there was ample evidence to prove the money belonged to the State. Ibrahim Ismail paid the money ; he was the officer in charge of the treasury and Mint and he himself counted out and gave the money to the Munim who was sent to receive it. If he was alive he would have been put in the witness-box, but unfortunately he was dead. However his own books would be produced and there was not the slightest reference to the money, so it could be reasonably presumed it was not his personal money. The money was therefore State money.

With regard to the allegation by the defence that the money belonged to the Vazier Saheb Mr. Wadia intimated that he was not going to call the Vazier as witness, not because of his high position but he did not wish to give the least cause of complaint that the Vazier only spoke as the Nawab wished. It might be alleged that the Vazier gave evidence only to suit the purpose of the State. But Counsel would certainly produce the Vazier Saheb's books of accounts ; his Moonim would be called as witness. The Vazier had handed over his hooks of accounts to His Highness and the Commission would be in a position to see that while all sorts of entries were made not the remotest reference was made to this sum of Rs. 1,53,000.

Counsel next referred to seven letters addressed to Nursing Prasad signed by Mr. Phurshotamrai and written by Doorga Prasad to the three men who were charged before the City Magistrate. Those letters were handed over to the authorities by accused when they produced their books of account for 1892 under a warrant issued by the Magistrate. In those letters ar allusion was made to the money. In fact, each of them was a covering letter to the hundies sent to Bombay from Junagadh. Mr. Purshotamrai in these letters destinctly suggested Nursingh Prased to cash the hundies and to purchase currency notes of a thousand rupees each which notes was urged should be deposited with Munsukhlal Surajaram for safe custody. Mr. Wadia asserted that the suggestion was not acted upon. From the facts he would reveal in evidence he suspected that the letters were not genuine. He had reasons for his suspicions. There was no endorsement on any of them ; they bore no signs of their having been filed. The prosecution were prepared to show that the money when received in Bombay Narsingh Prasad treated it as his own money. He advanced sums from it on mill shares. The letter which Mr. Wadia sought to recover from the defence was a warning to Mr. Purshotamrai from others that he should not now further prosecute them who were powerless. He was also warned in the letter that a day would come when he would be exposed.

Evidence for the prosecution was then led and Fatehdin, Special Fouzdar, was examined. He deposed to having executed the search warrant issued by the City Magistrate, He went to Rajkot in company with Nursingh Prasad and Nanalal Vakil and Ravishanker the man in whose presence the accused alleged the currency notes were given to the Vazier. From Rajkot he brought back a box containing books of accounts and seven letters. He produced those books before the Dewan, but was directed to produce the lot before the Magistrate. The evidence having been concluded Mr. Wadia informed the Court that he had received a telegram from Bombay to say his son was seriously ill with typhoid and wanted to leave for Bombay.

The Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjisha, Solicitors, Attorneys for Mr. Purshotamrai Sunderji Zala, send us the copies of the Telegrams which have passed between their firm and His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh :—

To, Bombay, Dikshit, Solicitor, Bombay, from Junagadh Diwan.

Referring your complaint against one of the Commissioners His Highness without accepting validity of objection has appointed Mr. Gazdar, Barrister President, if you wire within 24 hours your clients willingness to appear before reconstituted commission inquiry will be adjourned to Thursday next otherwise will proceed without delay. Bombay 8-10-1906.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 11.

The following telegrams from London appear in the Australian papers:—

DEVONSHIRE ROBBERY.

London September 24.—A great robbery took place at Okehampton, Devonshire. The Police arrested two men at Exeter with gold rings, 300 brooches and numerous watches.

CHINA CENTRALISING POWER.

London September 24.—The Council of Army Reorganisation, Peking, assumed control of the Imperial Arsenals hitherto under the Viceroys, thus centralising power..

UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London September 25.—The Polish Delegate at the German Socialists Congress announced that despite martial law the Russian residents were organised. All workmen would soon be armed and trained into an organisation of soldiers, for a general rising has began.

The Russians appreciated the German assistance..

London, September 26.—The revolutionaries are raiding the banks. The merchants of St. Petersburg have secured £42,000 sterling in one day.

TAXATION IN NATAL.

London September 24.—The new Natal Parliament promises income and land taxation.

ATTACK ON NEGROES.

London September 24.—At Atlanta mobs attacked every Negro in the streets, using pistols, knives, sticks, and stones. Fire engines vainly drenched the rioters. One Negro was killed on the Post office steps. The Militia only were able to restore order in the town.

London, September 26.—One thousand Negroes at Brownsville, Atlanta, procured arms to retaliate the Whites. The police are watching the Brownsville University where 400 Negroes arrested some professors and students.

LATE JOHN TOOLE'S WILL.

London September 25.—Mr. Toole has left £15,000 to charities.

GALLANT NATIVE DEFENCE.

London September 27 :—Six native troops under a black corporal, of the West African Rifles defended for two hours their post near Lake Tchad against 500 Tuaregs, eventually pursuing the assailants.

THE CONGO MISRULE.

London September 26 :—Dr. Clifford appeals to Britain to end King Leopold's misrule of Congo.

CETEWAYO'S SUCCESSOR.

London September 26 :—A Maritzburg correspondent reports that apprehensions are felt of a rising in Northern Zululand over Cetewayo's cousin Sebepu's succession. Sixteen headmen support the late Chief's son Msenteli who has appealed to Lord Elgin against the former Chief's infant son.

MUNICH MINT ROBBED.

London September 26 :—£6,500 sterling were stolen from the Royal Mint at Munich.

BOARD OF TRADE THREAT.

London September 27 :—The Board of Trade has threatened to abolish local Marine Boards owing to the refusal to obey the regulation sanctioning seamen's right of representation by delegates in wages disputes between Captain and crews.

THE "HIBERNIA" DAMAGED.

London September 27 :—During gun trials the battleship "Hiberna" damaged her decks badly.

STRIKES IN GERMANY.

London September 27 :—At the German Congress Herr Bebel said that the strike at Lunasse must be a reserve weapon for the defence of existing rights.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

London September 25.—Bulgarians are arranging manœuvres and massing 100,000 troops on the Turkish frontier. The Turks are imitating.

A WALKING RECORD.

London, September.—Walking from London to Brighton J. Butler established a record in 503 minutes.

THE GRANTHAM DISASTER.

London, September 26.—At the Coroner's inquiry on the Grantham disaster, the jury found the driver and fireman both incompetent. Evidence re the time at which the brakes were applied was insufficient for drawing any conclusions.

DIVORCED ACTRESS MARRIES.

London, September 26.—Mrs. Maesmore Morris, the divorcee actress, has married Lieutenant Sutton an officer of the "Ophir."

LATE BRUNSWICK REGENT'S WILL.

London, September 26.—The late Brunswick Regent left £750,000 to his son Albrecht instead of double the amount on account of his marrying Marie Dulzer, an actress.

AIDING HERREROS REBELS.

London, September 25.—Two Englishmen were fined £30 at Cape Colony for supplying cartridges to the Herreros.

"LADIES INDUSTRIAL" CASE.

Charge of Criminal Breach of Trust.

MANAGER AND SECRETARY COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 10.

The case known here as the "Ladies Industrial" which has created considerable interest was concluded to-day at the Egmore Police Court before Mr. W. E. Clark, Chief Presidency Magistrate. In this case S. Pallavasam Pillai, Manager and Charles Wallace Secretary, of the "Ladies Industrial Bank" were charged with cheating, Mr. John Adam, Crown Prosecutor, with Superintendent R. E. Bradbury and T. Ramachandra Iyer of the Intelligence Department appeared on behalf of the prosecution ; while Mr Joseph Satya Nadar, Advocate and Mr. A. T. Ambrose, High Court Vakil, defended the accused.

His Worship put certain interrogatories to both the accused in respect of their connection with and working of the "Ladies Industrial Bank." After recording their answers he framed the following charges :

(1) That both the accused, the first as the Manager and the second as Secretary, of the "Ladies Industrial Bank," committed an offence under Section 420, I. P. C. in that they on 15th September 1905 at Madras induced Mrs. Alyett David and Mahomed Mia Sahib to part with money by falsely representing them that the Ladies Industrial was a substantial concern and those joining it would be accommodated with loans; (2) that both the accused committed the offence of criminal breach of trust by converting to their own use sums of Rs. 70, Rs. 100, and Rs. 200 entrusted to them in the capacities of Manager and Secretary of the "Ladies Industrial." Charges were also framed against the accused separately for false representation, falsifying accounts and misappropriation. His Worship remanded the accused to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE LADY RANCHER.

The Autumn Season.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

THE CECIL LIBEL SUIT.

The libel action, brought by lady Gwendolen Cecil, against Mrs. Stanley, a former organist, at the private Chapel at Hatfield, the home of the Cecils, has been the sensation of the week. Mrs. Stanley had brought a series of very serious charges against the character of Lady Gwendolen, alleging among other things undue intimacy with a former Chaplain of the late Marquis of Salisbury. One of the most curious facts in this remarkable case is that, although the campaign of calumny began fifteen years ago, Lady Gwendolen herself, so she assured the Judge and Jury, knew nothing of it until last August, when her brother Lord Robert Cecil informed her of what was going on, and it was certainly rather plucky on her part to institute proceedings and have the whole unpleasant story threshed out in a Court of Law. The result, as might be expected, was wholly satisfactory so far as she was concerned, her traducer being found guilty of libel and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

"THE SALISBURY PLAINS."

As is always the case on these occasions, the Old Bailey was thronged with Society people, to the exclusion of those whose legitimate business took them there, for the Cecil name is one to conjure with, and although Lady Gwendolen is not now heard of much in Society, having the High Church leanings of her family, in the lifetime of her father, she was quite *a persona grata*. After the death of Lady Salisbury, Lady Gwendolen was at the head of the Premier's household. Long ago, a critic more witty than kind, christened the daughters of the late Marquis of Salisbury the "Salisbury Plains." Whatever Lady Gwendolen may have been in her youth, the middle-aged lady, with the regular features, brown eyes and soft brown hair, just tinged with grey, whom I saw in the witness-box this week, was decidedly pleasing in appearance. She was tastefully dressed in brown cloth and sables and wore a brown hat, crowned with pink roses and green leaves.

THE LADY RANCHER.

Lady Ernestine Hunt, who is very full of her horse ranch, at Calbarry Alberta, has arrived in England, very proud of the fact that she is the first of all her sex to have personally brought a shipment of horses across the Atlantic. Clad in a navy blue reefer and skirt, Lady Ernestine insisted on superintending the landing of her seventeen thoroughbreds, all bred under her supervision on the Canadian plains and despatched them to her Irish estate at Durrow, Queen's County. The enterprising daughter of the Marquis of Ailesbury cares nothing for Society, but is keenly interested in her novel experiment. She is now thirty-five, having married eight years ago. Lady Ernestine has had an adventurous career. Before she was twenty-four she had sailed round the Horn and was a hospital nurse in Kimberley at the time of the Jameson raid. A voyage to Australia in a sailing-boat is one of her happiest memories and she tells with glee how she applied for a master's certificate at Liverpool and was refused on the ground that she was a woman. During her early married life she cruised in Japanese waters and before embarking on the Canadian scheme, Lady Ernestine trained steeplechasers in Ireland. Peer's daughter, hospital nurse, master-mariner, horse-breaker and rancher ! Truly a remarkable career !

THE QUEEN'S CHRISTMAS CARD.

It seems early to think of Christmas cards, but orders are already pouring in for the Indian and Colonial trade. The Christmas card is not by any means dead yet, in fact, judging from the output of the largest firm of Christmas card-makers, which has just issued 4,000 new designs to meet the 1906 demand, it was never more alive. Much secrecy always surrounds the Christmas cards chosen by our Royalties. Very naturally, perhaps, they prefer an exclusive design. Queen Alexandra, as everyone knows, clings to all the quaint old customs associated with the Yuletide festival. She makes a special point of revising her Christmas card list every year, neither forgetting old friends nor omitting to include new ones, and in the case of very dear friends she herself addresses the card. I have just seen the Queen's Christmas card, the work of a leading A. R. A. and a very pleasing production it is. The Queen has never forgotten the home of her youth and the design she has chosen illustrates a charming Christmas custom, still observed among the country folk of Denmark. The picture depicts a cottager nailing to the outside of his gabled cottage branches of red berried holly. Standing at the open door of his cottage, from which comes the cheerful glow of the yule-log across the snow, are his wife and children, one of the latter holding the lantern which lights him as he nails the holly, which is to give a little warmth and comfort to the birds on Christmas Eve.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES' NOVEL CARD.

The Princess of Wales has also chosen her card. Last year, it may be remembered, she had her cards sent out to her in India, where she personally superintended their despatch. A water-colour drawing of the bonny little Princes at play, from baby John to young Prince Edward and, of course, the winsome fair-haired Princess Mary, is the Princess's card. This was specially painted at York Cottage and is really a charming picture. Royal fashions in cards are apt to spread, and it may be that many proud mothers will now send counterfeit presentments of their darlings as a Christmas greeting.

FIRST WEDDING OF THE SEASON.

It was a curious coincidence that Father Bernard Vaughan, whose fierce onslaughts on the "Smart Set" are still ringing in the ears of Society, should have officiated at the wedding which heralded the opening of the Autumn season and incidentally brought half Society back to town. As Lord Gerard and his bride, Miss May Gosselin, were cousins and Roman Catholics, a special dispensation had to be obtained from the Pope. Both are well known in society and both are delightfully young. He is, of course, the well-known sporting peer and only attained his majority a couple of years ago, and she is not yet twenty. Miss Gosselin was given away by a young brother of twenty-two and the bridegroom had a youthful bestman who wanted a few months to his twenty-third birthday. A very charming and girlish bride Miss Gosselin looked, dressed in an exquisite Paquin gown of white mousselin de soie over ivory satin, flounced with priceless old rose point, a family possession. She wore the usual coronet of orange blossoms and Brussell's bridal veil, but her bevy of young bridesmaids struck an original note with their pretty "Empire" wreaths of gold leaves on their hair instead of hats. Their dresses of gold-embriodered white net over shimmering white silk were also cut "Empire" fashion and they carried gold Empire staves with mauve orchids wound round and floating ends of mauve satin ribbon. The magnificent family jewels which Lord Gerard showered upon his bride, have made her the envy of all the other brides of the season. In addition to the Gerard Jewels Miss Gosselin came in for a casketful of jewellery from her mother and a magnificent tiara of diamonds from Baron de Forrest. These big weddings by the way have their dangerous side. It is the custom on these occasions to reserve the greater portion of the church for the specially invited guests and the consequence is that a huge crowd of people attempts to pack itself into the few remaining seats. At the marriage of Lady Mary Hamilton to the Marquis of Graham, the police were unable to hold the crowd in check, with the result that the King's carriage was held up and an ugly rush made upon St. George's Church. Again this week at the Oratory the police were unable to cope with the swarms of sight-seers who forced their way in, stood on the seats and even attempted to scale the side altars in order that they might catch a glimpse of the young couple. The church was thus uncomfortably crowded and its exits completely blocked.

FRUIT DIET.

The fruit diet mania, which seized upon men and women of all classes, a few weeks ago, shows no sign of declining. Fresh fruits in season, and dried fruits stewed, have, to a certain extent, banished the regulation eggs and bacon from the British breakfast table. The Canteloupe melon takes the place of *hors d' œuvre* and the fruit lunch has become quite a popular institution. Stewed cherries and currants are served with game instead of bread sauce. The very latest idea is, however, that fruit should be applied externally, that is to say, in the form of a lotion made from the juice. Vegetables are also called in for this purpose. One beauty doctor strongly recommends carrots for the complexion. Rain-water in which grated carrot has been allowed to stand is applied to the skin with excellent results. The water-melon has also been hailed as a cosmetic. The juice applied to the face is said to be a sovereign cure for wrinkles. Sliced tomato, we are told by the fruitarians, whiten the skin, and lemon juice is another restorative.

FOOTLIGHT FASHIONS.

At this period of the year when there is much doubt and uncertainty as to what really are to be the coming fashions womankind turns instinctively to the dress worn by our leading actresses in the advance "tips." Many of the newest ideas find expression in the charming robe or pale grey crepe de chine worn by Miss Marion Terry in "Peter's Mother," the new play at Wyndham's. The long flowing skirt is perfectly plain and the simple bodice is gathered into a swathed belt of pale grey glace silk. A fichu-like collar of Broiderie Anglaise in finest white lawn, frilled with Valenciennes, is attached to the bodice where it is fastened in the front with a rosette of kilted glace. The three-quarter length sleeves are finished with soft frills of grey chiffon over a small undersleeve of lawn and Valenciennes. Cream cloth—cream is by way, to be much worn this season—composes the pretty gown worn by Miss Terry in the second act. The gown is simply cut, with a waist-belt of soft cream satin, but at the back the folds of cloth are arranged in Empire effect. The full sleeves are of ninon de soie drawn into cuffs of cloth. Miss Terry's tea-gown of white chiffon, veiled with a long coat of black net and Alencon lace fairly captivated the feminine portion of the house. A broad band of brilliantly hued Pompadour chene ribbon is wound round the waist, veiled, however, by the folds of chiffon. A square empiecement of sparkling jet at the neck is another clever touch and on either side of the throat are choux of soft satin ribon in the new shade of vieux rose, with long floating ends reaching far below the waist.

THE FLORAL PETTICOAT.

Englishwomen are at last appreciating the fact that a petticoat can make or mar the smartest toilette ever devised by the tailor or modiste. The charms of a well-cut underskirt and good line properly gored with dainty frills foaming out at the foot has always appealed to a Frenchwoman, but her sister across the channel has been inclined to economise in this direction. Quite a change has, however, come over Englishwomen and it is not exceptional to find even the middle class woman sending to Paris for her petticoats. The flower petticoat is to be one of the novelties of the Autumn, and it comes direct from the home of chiffons. One of the prettiest ideas in floral petticoats is the hollyhock intended to be worn with a dull vieux rose cloth dress. Hollyhock pink is a charming tint. The skirt is flounced and is trimmed with a series of ruffles of silk so arranged as to simulate rows of hollyhocks. The cornflower and rose skirts are variations of the same charming idea. Irish lace is much used on the new silk skirts and taffetas has already taken the place of glace.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding,

CONTROLLING FIRES IN THE CITY.

Consideration was given to a report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the suggestions made by the Municipal Commissioner regarding the Chuckla fire that broke out a few months ago in Bombay.

The reports have already been published. The following are the important extracts therefrom :—

"What the powers of the Municipality are in this matter is explained in the Commissioner's report. It seems that fresh legislation would be necessary for enabling the Commissioner to regulate the number and position of staircases. The rule for existing houses cannot, however, be the same as for new houses. The Committee have given much thought to this subject and have decided to recommend the Corporation to approach Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act to gain power to frame by-laws to enable the Commissioner in cases where it is necessary to call upon the owners of existing houses to provide emergency staircases, in such positions as he may approve, with the previous sanction of the Standing Committee. With regard to new houses the Corporation should go a step further and obtain powers to frame by-laws for regulating the number and position of staircase for purposes of safety. In the meanwhile the following draft by-law which, the Municipal Solicitors have advised, the Corporation have power to frame under the amended Section 461 of the Municipal Act, may be brought into operation :—Every person who shall erect a building intended to be used as a dwelling-house for two or more families or for carrying on any trade or business in which a number of people exceeding twenty may be employed or as a place of public resort, shall provide in such building at least one staircase extending from the ground floor level to the highest floor level, and such staircase shall be of such width at each floor as the Commissioner shall in each case prescribe, but subject to a minimum width of 3 feet. The staircase so provided, or, where there are more than one, one at least of such staircases shall be entirely constructed of stone, cement, concrete, iron or other incombustible material.

The Committee also recommended an additional staff of men for watching and regulating the supply of water to fires. "The Committee are unable to report in favour of the Executive Engineer's suggestion for introducing an entirely separate system of water mains supplied with salt water. They however suggest that for ensuring a better water-supply at fires no supply service mains should be of less than 5 inches in diameter. A main of smaller dimensions cannot give a proper pressure for fire extinguishment, and the Committee therefore recommend that all supply mains of smaller dimensions (and there are several such in the City,) should be replaced by 5 inch mains except in streets where other larger mains exist. The Commissioner fully concurs in this suggestion. The Commissioner further recommends the purchase of three combined motor chemical fire-engines and escapes and one complete motor fire engine. The Committee think it will be sufficient for the present to add to the existing appliances of the Fire Brigade one motor fire engine and one combined chemical engine and ladder. The cost of the former will be approximately Rs. 24,000 and of the latter Rs. 19,000. The expenditure seems necessary and is recommended." The Committee also recommended a separate staff to look after the motor fire engines.

Several members of the Committee had their minutes on the report objecting to one or other suggestion

Chuckla fire broke out, but the matter was thrown out by the Standing Committee as unnecessary. Due time and care had been taken by the Sub-Committee in framing the report now before them.

Dr. Dinshaw E. F. Master suggested that in future fire escapes should always be taken to the scenes of conflagrations drawn by horses. He had made a similar suggestion some time ago, but the Municipal officers said they could not entertain it as, at places, streets were so narrow that the horses could not take the fire-escapes in such localities. But the speaker was surprised to hear the Municipal officials now recommending motor traction for the fire escapes. How could they now pass the narrow streets and lanes of Bombay? He again drew Corporation's attention to his suggestion.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetjee did not consider the present fire-brigade staff is sufficient. He did not favour the idea of doubling the Tansa main, but strongly supported the change by which smaller mains could be converted into mains of five inch calibre. He could not see wherein the hardship was if house owners were asked to furnish their houses with a fire-proof emergency staircase.

Dr. N. N. Katrak strongly supported all recommendations in the report. He was in favour of increasing the fire brigade staff and in having emergency staircases provided to all the houses in the city.

Mr. A. M. Tod, also approved of the Committee's report. But he was not satisfied with the present water supply and water pressure which he considered were most defective and deficient.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta urged the councillors to take the Committee's report soberly. A former report on the Chuckla fire, as prepared by the Municipal Commissioner, was a very able and a dispassionate one. In that report the Commissioner had drawn all the necessary inferences. It was a report which should be adopted by the Corporation,

Mr. D. E. Wacha compared London and Bombay in the matter of thin population and the fire-brigade staffs and the work they did, and showed that in proportion to the population, the Bombay Fire-Brigade was under-manned. He therefore considered the Commissioner's suggestion on the point a very good one.

Mr. Haji Ussuf Haji Ismail feared that the contemplated by-law enforcing the provision of an emergency staircase in every house would be a hardship to the landlords. He did not believe into the utility of motor traction in business matters. Motor traction was not yet made perfect and reliable. They used motor cars simply as a luxury. They all must have heard of and seen motor cars stopping at times in the middle of the road, refusing to bulge forward an inch. What if their fire engines, propelled by motor traction refused to work, especially at some critical moment;

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost, while Dr. Dadachanji's original proposition was carried.

The meeting stands adjourned.

MANGANESE ORE.

It was not long ago that a syndicate was formed to work this industry, and the purchase of plots of ground in the Kolar Gold Fields contemplated. The Government of Mysore was approached with the object of obtaining concessions which we have now reason to observe that enlightened Government readily accorded. We learn that Manganese Ore is being now carried on the Southern Maharata Railway from the Shimoga and Manyamanahalli Stations to the Portuguese Port of Marmugao in large quantities for shipment to Europe. To the end of June last over 18,000 tons have been carried over that line, and this quantity alone has yielded a revenue of about Rs. 135,000 in round numbers. Other Mines, besides those in Shimoga, we learn, are also being worked, which confirms our opinion that the Mysore State, with its close insight into the productive resources of her districts, would not fail to render practical help to those willing to work them and a large traffic in the ore is looked forward to by the Railway authorities from the Tornagalu, Yellasbagi, Bansandra and Aittur Stations, and to facilitate the conveyance of the ore and to obviate the necessity of depending on the old carting system, a siding has been constructed by the Southern Mahratta Railway from Hospert Station to the foot of the Ramandrug Hill, and the constructive of a wire rope-way from the top of the Hill to the terminus of the siding is being pushed on by Messrs. Jambou and Company, the proprietion of the large Manganese Ore Mines there, which is close upon completion, when a further considerable amount of traffic is expected from that quarter.

THE JUNAGAD DEWAN.

(Concluded from page 4).

To, His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji, K. C. S. I., Nawab Saheb, Junagadh, from Dikshit.

We respectfully draw your Highness's attention to the circumstance that our objection to one of the Commissioner was only one of the arguments for praying that your Highness should constitute a commission composed of British Officer whose services should be obtained from the British Government. We solicit your Highness's attention to the other arguments besides that of personal hostility of one of the commissioners advanced in our client's representation. 8-10-1906.

To, Bombay, Dikshit from Junagadh, Diwan.

Munshi unwilling to serve commission consists of Gazdar and Ghandy only. Fakir, Barrister, acts as Secretary accused has now no shadow of excuse for not appearing. Two days' adjournment will be granted, if he wires willingness within 24 hours. Your request for loan of two British Officers can not be entertained. 9-10-1906.

To, His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji, K. C. S. I., Nawab Saheb, Junagadh, from Dikshit.

Your telegram that Munshi no longer on commission and another Secretary appointed. But as wired yesterday our other grounds detailed in our representation make it imperative that commission should consist of British Officer lent by Government. Those objections still existing we can not admit that our client has now no shadow of excuse. We now propose to appeal to the Governor's Agent for which we must ask for time. We on behalf of our client absolutely deny the truth of the vague charges of which a copy has been sent to us, but under the circumstances mentioned in our representation we can not obtain from this commission sitting in Junagadh a just or impartial trial. 9-10-1906.

To, Secretary to the Commission, Junagadh, from Dikshit.

We beg to forward on behalf of our client a copy of the telegram dispatched by us to-day to His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the Diwan. We may point out that in this telegram as we again do hereby we entirely and absolutely deny on behalf of our client the truth of the charges of which copy has been furnished to us. We hereby ask you to put this denial on record. 9-10-1906.

To, His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji, K.C.S.I., Nawab Saheb, Junagadh, from Dikshit.

Without prejudice. We have decided to advise our client to appear before the Commission if in pursuance of Section 11 of Act 37 of 1850, he will be allowed to appear to answer the charge by his Counsel or Agent and a fortnight's time given to him for preparation. 10-10-1906.

A COMMISSION AGENT AND HIS PRINCIPAL.

YESTERDAY on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott further heard a suit brought by Hargovandas Nagindas and Co., against Ismail Beg Mahomed. in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 64,824-15-0, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, from the date of the filing of the suit, with costs, etc. Mr. Davar and Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs, Little and Co., appeared for the defendant. The Hon. Mr. Lowndes and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira, and Devan, appeared for a third party, Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya, and Mr. Strangman and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for another party, Jugmohandas Varjivandas. The facts of the case have already been reported. By consent of the parties yesterday. his Lordship ordered that the suit should be dismissed. Each party, including the third parties, to bear their own costs.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Mr. Dobbs leaves for Peshawar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

Mr. Dobbs, on special duty, in connection with the Amir's visit, leaves Simla on Saturday the 13th, for Peshawar, to prepare for the reception of the Amir, and afterwards leaves for Agra.

LATER.

Press *communique*.—Mr. Dobbs has temporarily given over charge of the office of Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department, in order to devote himself to preparations for the visit of His Highness the Amir. Mr. J. B. Wood will officiate until the close of His Highness' tour.

A SECTARIAN RIOT.

The Case Settled Amicably.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 11.

Gobind Lal, a wealthy and influential Brahmin priest of Gya, and five of his disciples were placed on trial, on Tuesday, before Mr. Peters, the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, on a charge of rioting near the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, and causing hurt to one Sham Lall, a servant of one Balak Lal, a rival *gyawal*.

It appears that a long-standing rivalry existed between these two priests (who are called *gyawal*), each one trying to secure as large a following as possible. The prosecution alleged that on 31st last, Gobind Lal with a number of his disciples and servants had come from Gya to the banks of the sacred river and Sham Lal happened to be present there at the time. The latter saw a group of pilgrims and inquired from them whose disciples they were, and on their mentioning the name of Thalal Lal, it is alleged, that Gobind Lal, who was close by, stepped forward and warned Sham Lal not to interfere with the men, whom he claimed to be his followers and instructed his servants to take charge of them. Sham lall resented this, and an altercation ensued, which ended in Sham Lal being severely beaten with sticks under Gobind Lal's orders. He was felled to the ground and lay senseless for some time.

The case was sent up to the Joint Magistrate for disposal. The parties being influential and well-known the Court was thronged during the trial with partisans of either side. Evidence for the prosecution was recorded on Tuesday, but when the case was called up on Wednesday, Counsel for the prosecution informed the Court that a settlement had been arrived at between the parties and complainants did not wish to proceed further.

SUMMER HEAD-QUARTERS FOR PUNJAB.

Dalhousie Found Prohibitive.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 11.

The *Pioneer* understands that before the Viceroy left Simla the question regarding the proposed move of the summer head-quarters of the Punjab Government to Dalhousie had been settled. Enquiries have shown that all the available houses at Dalhousie have been taken up by the Military residents and thus a very large expenditure would have to be incurred in providing quarters for officials, in addition to erecting brand new offices. This outlay is considered prohibitive. If, therefore, the Punjab Government are eventually to leave Simla, some hill station other than Dalhousie will have to be selected.

ASSAULT BY A GARIWALLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

The gariwalla, who assaulted Mr. St. John Jackson of the *Englishman*, on Tuesday morning, has had his license cancelled.

The Police case is still pending.

BENGAL "PARTITION DAY."

Mahomedans Refuse to Join.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

The Mahomedan Defence Association, Calcutta, over the signature of their Secretary, has issued a Circular to all Mahomedans, requesting them to refrain from joining the "*Rakhi Bandhan*" ceremony which comes off on the 16th instant, as it is said that it is not only disloyal in itself, but strictly forbidden by their Holy Koran and that instead of joining the Bengalis the Mahomedans should celebrate the day with festivities and with "*Melad*" parties, that they should illuminate their houses so as to show Government that the Mahomedans look upon the Partition as a boon, and support it with their head and heart.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHBAD, OCTOBER 11.

The present position in regard to the Civil Procedure Bill is that it has been reconsidered in the light of criticisms passed upon it in various quarters, but no decision has been reached as to further action in the immediate future.

E. I. R. PROSECUTIONS.

Native Striker Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 11.

In the prosecutions which the East Indian Railway authorities have instituted against some members of their Native staff who struck work, conviction has been secured against one of the Traffic clerks. He has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and to forfeit a month's pay of Rs. 110. Other cases are still pending.

BRIDEGROOM'S OBSTINACY.

A Bride Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 11.

A young Sikh resident of Harnal, Rawalpindi district, and a Garanthi in Sikh Regiment, recently displayed considerable moral courage in connection with his marriage ceremony which was fixed for 26th ultimo which day the bridegroom and a large number of his relations went to the house in another village of the bride's parents. They were received with every mark of respect, entertained in the usual manner, and made comfortable for the night.

The nuptial knot was to be tied the following morning, but when the appointed hour arrived, all the necessary arrangements being made the bridegroom insisted on the ceremony being performed according to Sikh rites. The bride's relations opposed this tooth and nail and showed equal determination to have the marriage celebrated according to the ancient Brahmanic rites. Neither threats nor entreaties would move the bridegroom who would rather go away without the bride than be wedded except in the manner named by him. As the other party also would not budge from the position taken up by them, the bridegroom and friends had to go back without the bride. In the eyes of the Native Society this constitutes a most abject humiliation for the bridegroom and his connexions, but even this proved powerless to blind the brave Sikh. As to the girl who must according to the Shastras have been given away in marriage at the time fixed for the purpose she was married to a Daffadar.

Camp Offices of the Division of the Chief Staff, and Quarter-master General's Division will open at Calcutta on the 5th of November. Those of the Adjutant General's Division on the 8th; and those of the Military Secretary on the 15th.

SPORTING NEWS.

From the whirl of sport we have just been in, with the Rovers' Tournament clashing with the Poona Big Meeting and, with it, the weekly Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports scarcely knowing which of the many fixtures to attend; we have suddenly been deposited into a Season of uninteresting slackness. During the next three months, except for three days of the Annual Mounted Sports Meeting, there will be nothing more than the conclusion of the Poona and beginning of the Bombay Extra races. To crown all, there are rumours afloat that, this year, we shall be deprived of the Athletic Meeting, and though one does not care to credit the statement yet considering the meagreness of last year's entries there seem to be grounds enough for raising such questions. It will be remembered that the Rugby Tournament at one time looked practically certain to fall through, yet through the energies of the Hony. Secretary, Mr. P. J. Arnot, there was one, and some interesting games were seen, foregone conclusion though it was that the Welsh would again come out victorious. It is therefore no good crying before the damage is done and let us hope that someone as enterprising may come forward to pull Athletics out of the fire.

There are schemes galore a foot such as the starting of a Cricket League, Hockey League, and Junior Football League and Tournament, yet these only got to further jumble up the time between February and October and still leave the forthcoming months blank except for events which only concern the Gymkhana, such as Tennis and Golf.

With the two leading games at Home no time is lost and the one is barely over before the other has begun, but here we are with the Season full, all sports at an end in weather which is absolutely favourable for cricket. A contemporary remarks, that the two great cricketers, Captain J. G. Greig, the former Presidency Skipper, and Mr. R. H. Spooner who plays for Lancashire and has represented all England will shortly arrive in India. This is a glorious opportunity and we echo the remark that it is to be hoped the Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Secretary will do his best to get up a match fitting to the occasion.

They have been at a standstill for some time in the boxing world in the Presidency, but there is one event, at least, likely to come off before the conclusion of the Poona Season. As bold a challenge as was made not long since by Private Reilly of the A and S. Highlanders cannot be expected to go without an answer and there have been many of these, some of which sound gloomy for Reilly's future existence, but he is not one of those who talks out of his hat, and though Langthorne secured a verdict over him on points a few months back, he has come on and can give as well as take any amount of punishment. Of the answers received, the one from Manning of the Northants has probably most claim are primary consideration and the arrangements to now in course of settlement should articles be definitely signed. Poona will probablybe the venue and should an early date be named they should draw a very large house. We never expected to see Paddy Gill in Bombay again, but he is there after being gently dealt with by Hitchens—who outed him in six rounds—in Ahmednagar. He is said to be going to take Shaw on again in Poona, but we have our doubts as all Shaw got over the last affair was the price of a new hat. Anyway let the ring be erected a respectable distance from the river!

We have not seen that lover of fisticuffe, H. H. of Rewah, for some time now; were he here he would find some rare goers in Bombay before long hailing from Canning Town way and something of professional style could be seen were a meeting effected between Jack Hare and Hitchens of the Connaughts—they are neither of them chickens but they know their business.

It has been said for some time past that "Fighting Mac," in other words Private Jack Macdonald of the A. and S. Highlanders, will never fight again. The proof of this is that he has been invalided Home the complaint being set down as flat footedness, and pronounced incurable. There were two people waiting for his blood, both of whom he has in turn beaten, Gunner Dawson of P. Battalion R. H. A. and Sam Newman of America who is now somewhere in China. A gamer fighter than 'Mac' would be hard to find; he was the acme of science, and all he lacked was the power for a knock-out blow winning his fights on points or, as in Newman's case, wearing his man out. This is the second loss to India in the ring world and we, thus early, hear a rumour of Tiger Smith's first defeat—but only a rumour.

The Mounted Sports run by the Bombay Gymkhana have their final send off in the shape of the big meeting on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday next, Messrs. Henderson Grey and W. G. Palmer, the hard working Honorary Secretaries need now have no fear as to the success of it, as they have now put those meetings on a firm footing and they are assured of a large gathering with ample entries. Mr. L. Barraclough has, after all, secured the aggregate Cup though he and Lieut. Griffin ran it very close whereas Mrs. G. Mc Causland has secured the Cup for ladies.

Whilst the Poona Extra Meetings are approaching their end there are two very attractive little Meets to come off. Jubbulpore has perhaps the prettiest little Course in India and has been considerably improved, especially the Steeplechases in which the jumps are sporting without being too dangerous. Karachi is also to start shortly and we may expect both to be well supported.

The Extra Meeting at Poona last Saturday would have been a somewhat tame one but for the Consolation Plate. Two real good things came off at the finish to give punters a chance, Admiral Crichton, who has run second so frequently, and Whiteface who is brilliant over half a mile or up to a furlong further. Messrs. Meyer and Green has not been long in getting back the purchase money. Rs. 2,500 from Bandit who won as he liked at nice odds, but the owners refused to let Whiteface go as cheap as Rs. 1,550. The sensational item of the day was the False Start when the race had to be re-run at the end of the day. Cossack who has recently come out none too sound on his pins was left, Forster being caught up in the tapes and having his chin cut, Williams on the favourite, Metal Maid, also being in trouble. This was not the end of the to-do, as, after Presbyterian, who won the first time easily, had made the pace, Metal Maid chipped in on to the rails at the bend and looked like coming away. Presbyterian had not gone far out however and had Metal Maid close on the rails, Williams lodging acomplaint averring that he had been shut in and was unable to use the whip. After winning twice it would indeed have been hard on Presbyterian had this former rogue been disqualified, but Evans sailed dangerously close to the wind. The deciding race produced a tremendous finish and a second run favouring Spirea, she would have gone closer even than she did had Fisher come earlier as in her late run she made the winner shift some and the English horse did not have too much in hand.

REX.

HYDERABAD POLO.

Winner of the Nizam's Trophy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 11.

Hyderabad, October 9:—The 26th Prince of Wales' Own Light Cavalry gave Golkonda one of the toughest games they have had for quite yearsin the final match, today, for his Highness the Nizam's trophy, and but for a most unfortunate accident to their best man, Captain Keble, whose horse rolled over him causing his retirement in the fourth chukker, the result might have been different. The first three chukkers took half the full time to play, and the score then stood Golkonda 2 goals and 5 subsidiaries and the Cavalry, 1 goal.

Captain Keble made a dash immediately the fourth chukker opened and hit a grand goal leaving Golconda the lead by only 5 subsidiaries. Shah Mirza next got down properly to work and scored two goals in rapid succession and then Captain Keble engaged in a fine turn with Kader Beg heading pin off. Kader unintentionally crossed slightly and Keble's pony in avoiding the danger crossed its legs and rolled over like a ball with Keble under him, when the game was stopped and Keble was too winded to play again. He was carried off the ground and Resilder Mone Singh was substituted.

The most sanguine hopes of the Cavalry and their supporters were thus suddenly and permanently damped, and, as was expected, although Griffith obtained a goal from the penalty awarded, Golkonda put up four goals in the next chukker, three being hit by Kader and one by Mirza. With the score at Golkonda, eight goals and five subsidiaries, and the 26th Cavalry, three goals, what could be expected of the Cavalry with their best player gone? Giving him all credit Mone Singh worked hard and indeed put in a fine run and the ball being relieved by Griffith a good goal was scoured in the 6th chukker, but that was their last score; and against this Shah Mirza easily hit two others and a subsidiary, and as is his wont he treated us to a fine exhibition of polo and fancy play, as if to accentuate the prowess of Golkonda. Till the very last the gallant 26th stuck to their game and at least prevented further scoring and retired unlucky but plucky losers—the game ending with Golkonda having ten goals and six subsidiaries and the 26th Light Cavalry four goals.

Col. Wiggin and Captain Twist of the 13th Hussars umpired.

Sir Kishen Pershad was At Home to a very large assembly of fashionable society and in asking Mrs. Dunlop to present the Cup, congratulated the winners and sympathised with the 26th and Captain Keble.

The crowd surrounding the ground seemed to be much bigger than in former years.

TEAMS.

Golkonda.—Hamid Yar Jung Shah, Mirza Beg, Azez Mirza, Kader Beg, (back).

26th Cavalry.—Mr. Chaytor, Captain Keble, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Moir, (back).

HARRIS FOOTBALL.

Argylls Win the Tie.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 11.

After drawing a Blank on Monday and tieing on Tuesday with one goal all, the game between the East Lancs and the A. and S. Highlanders was replayed for the third time this evening in the Harris Football tournament. It was a magnificent contested game right throughout, and up to the end neither side scored; but when five minutes each way was allowed the Argylls scored a goal. The Lancs. did their level best to equalise, but failed during the remaining three minutes of play.

POONA RACES.

Horses Left for Saturday's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 11.

The following are the handicaps for next Saturday's 9th Extra Meeting:—

The Visitors' Plate, six furlongs.—Presbyterian 8st 13lbs, Apology 8st 10lbs, Balayeuse 8st 8lbs, Harpist 8st 6lbs, Applause 8st 3lbs, Admiral Crichton 8st, Gum 7st 12lbs, Rustic 7st 8lbs, Spirea 7st 3lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Nursery Plate, five furlongs.—Vedas (late Jahandar) 9st 12lbs, Malik 8st 4lbs, Wadi 8st 1lb, Recruit 7st 11lbs, Burhan 7st 9lbs, Shanwar 7st 8lbs, Antica 7st 8lbs, Muzeade 7st 7lbs, Cardiff 7st 6lbs. Nooman 7st 6lbs, Sir Lawrence 7st 5lbs, Mudlool 7st, 4lbs, Sabah 7st., Mariner 6st 12lbs, Gaucho 6st 9lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 11lbs.

The Lilliput Handicap, six furlongs:—Little Joker 8st 10lbs, Scimitar 8st 5lbs, Darby 8st 2lbs, Zurrift 8st, Young Gazelle 7st 13lbs, Settler 7st 10lbs, and Grey Falcon 7st.

The Bedouin Handicap, one and a quarter miles.—Mameluke 10st 3lbs, Ajax 8st 12lbs, Moorced 8st 10lbs, Hampstead 8st 7lbs, Sandow 8st 5lbs, Bendigo 8st 1lb, Young Cardigan 8st, Peculiar 7st 10lbs, Arabistan 7st 7lbs, and King Cobweb 6st 10lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

The Welter Plate, six furlongs.—Corrie Roy 12st 10lbs, The Earl 11st 2lbs, The Moachim 10st 9lbs, Dandy 10st, Nell Gwynne 9st 11lbs, and Scandal 9st 6lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

The Arab Pony Consolation Plate, five furlongs (first division):—Rool 9st, Retreat 8st 11lbs, Cardiff 8st 11lbs, Mariner 8st 8lbs, Surhid 8st 5lbs, Advocate-General 8st 2lbs, Young Nero 7st 13lbs, Bourbon 7st 13lbs, Ireland 7st 13lbs, Dhaman 7st 13lbs, Gaucho 7st 10lbs, Mudlool 7st 7lbs, Ariff 6st 12lbs, and Hobart 6st 6lbs.

The Arab Pony Consolation Plate (second division):—Milo 9st, Sadie 8st 11lbs, Recruit 8st 11lbs, Canter 8st 11lbs, Burban 8st 11lbs, Royal Red 7st 13lbs, Lama 7st 13lbs Adham, 7st 10lbs, Shabib 7st 7lbs, Solicitor 7st 7lbs, Koolaib 7st 7lbs, Nagashi 7st 11lb, and Goldenhill 6st 6lbs.

The following notice, being the outcome of last Saturday's False Start in the Consolation Plate has been published by the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club:—

ADDITIONAL.

10th Extra Meeting.

Wednesday, October 17, 1906.

The Devali Plate.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; and third Rs. 100 A Handicap for Horses which have not won race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1904. Distance—7 furlongs.

The Nursery Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 and under landed since 1st July 1905. Distance—6 furlongs.

ENTRY.

Entry for Race Rs. 500, to winner Rs. 10; Entry for race Rs. 200 to winner Rs. 5. To close at 6 p. m. on Friday the 12 October; and Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before noon on Monday 15th October, 1906.

Handicaps will be published before 8 a. m. on Monday the 15th October General Conditions as per Programme of the Poona 10th Extra Meeting on Wednesday 17 October, 1906.

BILLIARD MATCH AT LANOULI.

A CORRESPONDEOT writes: Much enthusiasm prevailed at the G.I. P. Railway Institute, Lanouli, on Monday evening, the 8th instant, when a large assembly of both local residents and visitors had gathered to witness a Billiard Match, between Mr. Mike Elias, Champion of India and Gold Medalist, and Mr. Arthur Hallam, the Railway Champion, which had been most considerately arranged for, and conducted under the auspices of Mr. Fred. A. Jones, the Honorary Secretary of the Institute. The contestants, who met for the first time, are naturally not without repute and both can lay claim to excellent records of past achievements. In these circumstances, there was therefore reasonable grounds for hoping that the Spectators would be treated to a game of considerable skill and science, involving also an interchange of brilliant strokes and some big breaks. Elias hails from Calcutta where most of his play has been chiefly centred, he only recently arrived at Poona, and very soon gained notoriety by exhibitions he gave in Public, and Sunday Matches. Hewas asked to play against Members of the Poona Gymkhana. Hallam is an employ. in the Locomotive Department, G. I. P. Railway, lately transferred to Lanouli from Bhusawal, his abilities at Billiards were previously fully well-known, and he found no difficulty whatever in easily defeating the best of available local talent even to the extent of conceding 30 to 50 points in a game of 100 up. He expressed his willingness to meet Elias in a game of friendly rivalry. and Mr. Fred. A. Jones, who is so well-known for his obliging disposition and readiness to advance any scheme of social interest, lost no time in concluding arrangements for a game of 1,000 up, between the two men. Elias to concede 250 points to Hallam.

Play commenced a few minutes after 8 p.m. Hallam leading off with a miss in balk, and Elias following with a safety miss, the men thereafter proceeded cautiously, and both were doing their very best, but beyond an interchange of breaks 25, 30, 40, there was nothing noteworthy about the play in its initial stage, which was running in favour of Hallam, much to the delight of his Departmental confreres who were sanguine of his success. Subsequent play, though slow, continued good, and was marked with the same degree of caution, but Elias was steadily improving his position, his score being just 125 below that of his adversary. Hallam at this stage succeeded in putting up a break of 65, and with several subsequent strokes was doing infinitely better than the Scratch man. Elias was heard to remark that it behoved him to "play up" and he was lucky to have had the chance of an easy "let off," which he took full advantage of an succeeded admirably in piling on a break of 85. Hallam had almost to play the part of spectator during the progress of this long break, and his after play seemed nervous, the outcome probably of anxiety. He certainly did not do himself credit and the final stage of the game was gone through in a ding-dong fashion, but it was nevertheless instructive, and fully indicated the high class of billiards shown by both men. The game occupied a little over 3 hours, and resulted in a win for Elias by 22 points, Hallam's score standing at 978. I expected Hallam to win, and the general opinion was that he should have done better. Elias however voluntarily admitted that Hallam was far and away the best man he had ever yet had an encounter with and played the game all throughout with a marked degree of science, and with more than ordinary professional touch and strategy. The return match has been fixed to be played on a day early in November.

ROYAL ARTILLERY BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 9.

The three days Boxing Tournament of the Royal Artillery at Trimulgherry commenced yesterday evening at 9-30 p. m. The enclosed, which was a large one near the R A. Racquet Court, was well filled and many officers of the garrison with some civilians from Secunderabad were present,

Captain Tudor R. H. A. was the Referee, Captain Cowel R. A. M. C. and Lieut Yates Superintendent of Gymnasia were the judges. Quarter master Sergt Old (Gymnastic Staff) was Time-keeper. Brigade Sergt Major Rawson being the M. C.

The programme was a long one, in fact some of the events had to be postponed. The events which come off were as follows,—

Boys' Competitions. Boy Jackson R. A. vs Boy Sutton Royal Fusiliers. Sutton won in good style in three hard- fought rounds.

Boy Boston R. A. vs Boy Willy R. A. Willy was declared the winner of the . . three rounds.

Novices 9 stone 12 lbs.—Pte Hunt, 13th Hussars vs Gunner Stapleford "S," R. H. A. Heavy hitting and wild fighting characterised the first two engagements, but in the third Stapleford did most of the leading sending his opponent to the boards. Stapleford was awarded the verdict.

Gr Leach, 41st Batty R. F. A. vs Pte Ross, Manchesters.

1st Round. Leach at once set to work, getting in some good jabs with his left and planting handily on the mouth. Round in favour of Leach.

2nd Round. Some good slogging opened the round and Leach getting his man cornered inflicted severe punishment.

3rd Round, the claret from both flowed freely and rapid exchanges was the order till the end. Leach won.

Pte Clark, Manchesters vs Pte Thomson, Manchesters.

1st Round, Thomson did the leading going strongly in with his left and winding up the round with a useful jab on Clarke's mouth.

2nd Round. Some even exchanges and then Thomson viciously hit with his left but he did not get all he wanted although the round was in his favour.

3rd Round. Severe exchanges in the early part of the round Thomson placed some dangerous left hand swingers. Both men fought well up to the call of time. Thomson won.

Gr Fry 41st R. F. A. vs Bdr Killy "S" R. H. A.

1st Round.—Kelly commenced to force the fighting hammering his man all round the ring, Hard counters followed and Fry went down heavily but rose alright.

2nd Round,—Rapid exchanges again, followed by straight left rushes by Kilby which he followed up with several double handers forcing his opponent to show his hand in 1 min 50 secs.

Middle weights.—Pte Finn, 13th Hussars ve Pte Darcy, Manchesters.

1st Round,—Both commenced in hammer and tongs style. Finn kept spinning round like a top from Darcy's blows thus making a small burlesque of the round.

2nd Round,—Darcy took several nasty props from his opponent, but he soon gained ground again, the round ending in his favour.

3rd Round.—There was a deal of sparring and ineffectual fainting Darcy at last staggered Finn with a straight left hand and following closely up easily won.

Gr O'Connor 41st R. F. A. vs Pte Holland Royal Fusiliers.

1st Round,—There was hard hitting on both sides O'Connor landing heavily on Holland's jaw, A good bout.

2nd Round,—A fine rally at the opening Holland forcing his man to the ropes. The Artillery man doubled several times. Honours easy.

3rd Round,—Holland led off with his left getting well home on his man's jaw. Smart counters took place near the end of the round. Holland declared winner.

Gr: Dossett 41st Batty R. F. A, vs Lce. Col. Holloway. Royal Fusiliers.

1st Round,—Holloway commenced to lead with his left awaiting his opportunity to put his opponent light out. Both fought well. Dossett much the smaller of the two standing up well.

2nd Round,—Holloway fought for all he was worth and the Artillery went to the boards twice, the second time being counted out. Halloway won. Time 57 secs.

Feather weights:—Dr: Chillingworth 16th R. F. A. vs Pte Pocock, Royal Fusiliers. Both went at it ding-dong for three rounds and there was nothing between them to choose from; an extra round was ordered in which Pocock won.

Pte Hall Manchesters vs Pte Cross, Royal Fusiliers. Cross beat Hall after an indifferent three rounds.

Novices 10stone 8 lbs.:—Gr: McNamar a "S" R.H.A. vs Gr Haylock 1st R. F. H.

1st Round.—Good slogging. Much amusement by Mc Namara's step-dancing propensities. Honours even.

2nd Round.—McNamara landed left and right freely but the effect produced was nil. Exchanges followed, and then Haylock went down.

3rd Round.—McNamara landed his left with vigor. Both seemed alone up and time came as a relief. McNamara won.

Pte Richardson Royal Fusiliers vs Col Melville 13th Hussars. A somewhat wild three rounds, Melville winning.

The conclusion of the foregoing event brought round the interval during which the Royal fusiliers Band under the direction of Mr. Coleman, Bandmaster played "the Hiberian Bouquet."

6 Round Contest. For a purse of Rs 100.—Dr. Harris, 16th R, F. A. vs Lce. Col. Powell, 13th Hussars.

1st Round,—Powell got in a good prop under his opponents chin followed by another under the nose with his left. Round fairly even.

2nd Round,—Both commenced to drive with the left, the Artillery man planting on the left jaw of the Hussar who retalliated with a heavy blow on the mouth.

3rd Round,—Powell got in some clean hits and received in return a few hard punches.

4th Round,—Powell brought his man heavily to his knees but Harris recovered gamely and led effectively till the end.

5th Round.—Powell again planted a straight left on his opponent's right jaw effectively but Harris was gaining the advantage by steady clear leads.

6th Round,—Powell fought better in this round and had he used the same tactics earlier in the fight he might have exceeded Harris' sum of points. As it was he lost to Harris by a few points.

Novices 9 stone 12 lbs.—Pte Bridgman Royal Fusiliers vs Pte Keats Royal Fusiliers. Keats knocked his man out in 35 seconds in the 2nd round.

Pte Millard Royal Fusilers vs Ag Br Evans 41st R. F. A. Evans won after a rather tough engagement and Lance Col Cooper Royal Fusiliers beat shoeing Smith Marshalls 13th Hussars after a smart and quick three rounds. Gr Tharratt 1st R. F. A. was knocked out by Pte Bevan Royal Fusiliers in one minute.

Middle Weights.—Lece Col Boulton Royal Fusiliers vs Gr Salt 41st R, F. A.

1st Round. —A tattling good round both fighting pluckily ending if anything in favour of the Fusilier.

2nd Round.—This was another good round both punishing each other pretty severely.

3rd Round.—The Fusilier put in neat swing on the left jaw and throughout the round used good double handers but Salt was delivering rapidly all through and his blows on Boulton's jaws were telling fast. Salt won.

Gr Richards 1st R, F. A. vs Br Purton, 1st R, F. A.

1st Round.—Hard hitting on both sides, but Purton went to the boards and only came up to the call of time.

2nd Round.—Sparring which culminated in a sharp rally just before time was called.

3rd Round.—Referee disqualified Richards for holding.

Novices 10 stone 8 lbs.—Dr Turner 41st R. F. A. beat Pte Saunderson Manchesters.

Pte Walsh Manchesters vs Pte Walster Royal Fusiliers. This was one of the best rounds of the evening. Both proved good stayers and let no opportunity slip, Walster was perhaps the nippier of the twain and the verdict went to him in the end,

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Proposal for a Non-Official Chairman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

One of the matters likely to be brought up for consideration at the Corporation of Calcutta at no distant date is the advisability of providing a non-official Chairman for the Corporation as is the case in Bombay. The object in view is to relieve the official Chairman from the duty of presiding over the deliberations of the Corporation and the General Committee. These duties take up a large portion of his time which could profitable be devoted to Executive work.

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN.

New Palace to be Built.

The historic palace at Burdwan is doomed as it is said that the Maharaja who is now touring in Europe intends dismantling it and building a new residence in which the best of the builder's art in the West and East is to be combined. The work has been entrusted to Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WORK FOR WOMEN IN CANADA.

THE openings for women in Canada are many and ready to hand. Women wishing to retain independence and set out in some small business for themselves might do worse than go to that country. Poultry-raising and fruit preserving offer special inducements. "Home-made bread and pastry cakes, and tea-rooms are wanted everywhere," says the *Manitoba Free Press*, "and a tea-room presided over by a woman of neat appearance, with two smart assistants, should give splendid returns to anyone undertaking such work. Openings for this business are now ready in Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton, and in the newer towns springing up every day as railways open up the way." "In this particular line," the writer says, "an English woman would require to bring with her two women table-waiters, and if the latter are of superior class they need feel no degradation in the work of waiting on the public, for many of the women to-day at the head of social life in Western Canada were themselves wage-earners."

STRIPED GAUZES.

The striped gauzes and chiffons are particularly pretty, and there is a pronounced fancy for such semi-transparent striped effects in contrasting weaves or fabric, but in one tone. The loveliest effects are obtained in grouped stripes of tulle and satin, crepe and silk mousseline, chiffon and net. With voile any trimming seems consistent, and it is difficult to decide which makes the most attractive combination—cloth, silk, satin, or velvet. For the autumn velvet perhaps looks warmer

MAMLATDAR'S POWERS.

Reference to a Full Bench.

Their Lordships, the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman disposed the other day of a suit, which has an important bearing on the jurisdiction and powers exercised by Mamlatdars in connection with a civil application presented by one Motilal Virchand for Sheth Kushalchand, manager of the Manekchauk Panjirapole against the Collector of Ahmedabad, the Mamlatdar of Daskori having returned the plaint of the applicant. Mr T. R. Desai, High Court Vakil, appeared for the applicant, the opponent being represented by the Hon. Advocate-General with the Government Pleader.

The question is whether a Mamlatdar's Court has jurisdiction to try a suit to which a Collector is a party. In Balvantrao vs. Sprott (23 Bombay 760) it was decided that a Mamlatdar's Court had jurisdiction over all suits otherwise within its competence notwithstanding that officers of the Government were parties. That decision, widely expressed as it is, covers the case. But considerable difficulty is felt in accepting the conclusion in its entirety or the reasoning upon which it is based.

That in effect is that because Mamlatdars are not expressly debarred by section 32 of Act XIV of 1869, from trying suits to which an officer of the Government is a party, as certain other Courts named therein are, it follows that by implication the Court of Mamlatdars have the power. The simple answer to this appears to be that, looking at the whole scheme of the Act, it appears to be in the main a constituent enactment. It creates certain Courts and defines the scope of their powers. Thus, where the question is, in what manner of suits by or against Government officers are to be dealt with in District Courts. Subordinate Judges' Courts or Small Causes Courts, the Act which is immediately concerned with the constitution and powers of these classes of Courts prescribes the limitation on those powers in respect of those particular suits. But the Act has nothing to do with Mamlatdars' Courts. It appears, then, that the conclusion drawn in Balvantrao vs. Sprott that because the Act curtailed the power of some Courts with which it was concerned, by implication it conferred power not so curtailed on Courts with which it was not, is if unsupported by any other reason, "a non-sequitur," the correctness of which may well be doubted. It is true that the late Justice Ranade pointed out that the restriction imposed by Section 32 was originally imposed only on the Courts of Subordinate Judges, and was extended by the Act of 1876, to Small Causes Courts, from which the learned Judge inferred that up to that date the latter Courts had power to entertain suits against officers of the Government, and by parity of reasoning that unless and until Mamlatdars' Courts are subjected by express enactment to the like restriction, they must retain the power. The answer seems to be, though their Lordships do not wish to commit themselves to it definitely, that the Bombay Civil Courts' Act, as a constituent Act, did not deal with Courts of Small Causes, as distinct from Courts of Subordinate Judges, and, therefore, when the Act was passed it was natural that restriction imposed upon the last named Courts should have been understood and meant to have covered the same Courts when invested under the Act with Small Cause powers.

The contrary view, their Lordships observed, has been maintained by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, whose clear, strong and concise arguments made a great impression on them. It falls into three parts—I, Prerogative; II, Comparison and Analogy; III, Inferences necessary to be drawn from a consideration of the origin and growth of the the Mamlatdars' Courts It is contended that the maxim of English law, that the Crown cannot be bound by any statute unless expressly named therein, applies, and reference is made to the cases of Ganpat Pandaya vs. the Collector of Canara (1 Bombay 7); the Secretary of State for India vs. Mathurabai (14 Bombay 230). Without in any way wishing to prejudge the question or fetter future arguments, we may say that as at present advised we entertain some doubt whether an exact analogy exists between the privileges and immunities of the Crown under the constitutional law of England, and those of servants of the Indian Government. The second part of the argument may be conveniently passed over. What was advanced in the third part appears to their Lordships to militate most strongly against the view which was taken by the Division Bench in Balvantrao vs. Sprott. The Mamlatdars' Courts sprung by express delegation from the Collectors' Court. Originally the limited special jurisdiction exercised by these Revenue Courts was conferred, not upon Mamlatdars or as they were then commonly called Kamavishars, but upon Collectors. Essentially that jurisdiction is rather, what is loosely in this country called Executive, than Judicial, and is closely allied with the jurisdiction conferred upon Magistrates by chapter XII. of the Criminal Procedure Code. Its object was to provide a summary local remedy for wrongs which were on the face of the proofs apparent and to exclude enquiry into all sorts of nice and complicated juridical relations. Control of all matters of that kind, bearing in theory at least directly on the maintainance of the peace, vested in the local head of the executive, the Collector. And thus at the beginning it was the Collector who had to dispose of cases which are now disposed by Mamlatdars. Later this power was expressly delegated to the Mamlatdars, as subordinates of the Collector, conveniently situated for the purpose. At last, there is the Mamlatdars' Act more precisely defining the manner in which this power is to be exercised. But although the Mamlatdars, at present, do, and the Collectors do not decide this class of cases, the historical review made by the Advocate-General brings out clearly the origin and true nature of the jurisdiction. And once it is seen that Mamlatdars are, theoretically at any rate, no more than the delegates of the Collector for this special purpose, there arises an obvious difficulty in holding that while exercising these delegated powers, they are competent to adjudicate upon the acts of the Collector himself. It is, in effect, by a simple derivative process, making the Collector, a Judge in his own cause. The question thus raised appeared to their Lordships of so much importance and difficulty that they thought it necessary to refer it to a full Bench—"Whether Mamlatdars empowered, by the Act, can entertain and decide suits to which the Collector is a party."

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11TH OCTOBER 1906.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton ready for picking in some places. Wheat and rapeseed being sown.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun. Rapeseed being sown.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rapeseed larger area sown this year.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—No further rain expected. Cotton crop excellent.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Rain much needed generally for Rabi crops.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and crop excellent. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Wadhwan.—Drought still continues. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening.

Barsi.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton Crop excellent and prospects much improved. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 6 A.M. ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes continue to be small and are hence unimportant.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Aurangabad and Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in some few places in the south of the Peninsula.

Rain.—Only eight stations report rain, the highest quantity registeed being nearly an inch at Belgaum.

Weather is still favourable for local scattered rain to the south of latitude 18°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

AT all events new to this country. The lady in question, Miss Marie de Campi, made her first appearance before an English audience at the Fulham Grand on Monday as the heroine of an exciting sixteenth-century-drama called *The King's Signet*, and no one who had the pleasure of being present on the interesting occasion could have quarrelled in his mind with the printed testimonials to her talent emanating from the critical fraternity of the United States. Miss de Campi a native of Alabama, is not only a gifted actress. She is a very beautiful young woman. It is all very well to talk about beauty being only skin deep, but when that particular depth of beauty is present (attached to talent) in a dramatic heroine whose author makes distinct reference to her personal attractions, its benefits are invaluable and far-reaching, for thereby is the author's word proved, the laws of realism obeyed, the play rendered the stronger, and the audience rescued from the necessity of tittering and nudging and winking. Miss Marie de Campi is divinely tall and most divinely fair; more than that, her eyes are divinely blue and her manner most divinely sweet. Result—the romance of Mrs. Frank Woods's play is all the more romantic!

Among Miss Marie de Campi's treasures—in the front of which she rightly places her genial husband and manager, Mr. Johnson Marsh—are some interesting documents connecting her family with the days of slavery. These documents are the receipts of slaves sold by her grandfather and her greatgrandfather in Alabama. One of the largest breeders of toy terriers in America, her kennel is known throughout the whole country, and the little King Charles with which she makes her first entrance in the play at the Fulham Grand is one of a couple which gained champion prizes at the Dog Show in New York last year. Jumbo is its name; but, as visitors to the Grand will readily observe for themselves, it has not been thus christened on account of its physical proportions. Miss de Campi is an enthusiastic motorist, and drives her own magnificent car; but, first of all, she is an enthusiastic artist, and, as such—since her enthusiasm goes hand-in-hand with those gifts to which allusion has been made—she deserves the success which seems to be in store for her.

More than twenty years ago—how much more it is neither prudent nor material to insist—a very big line was being given in the bills of music-hall entertainments and pantomimes to a company of amazingly energetic young gentlemen, three in number, calling themselves "The Girards." They were very thin and very tall (or perhaps their height was only in their leanness); their costumes, consisting of black tights and vests (long-sleeved), fitted them so closely as to suggest that they had been painted on them; and of the many wonders they performed in the course of a wild and irresponsible dance, the most notable was expressed in an unusually easy and seemingly reckless achievement of what is known in acrobatic phraseology as "the splits." Of so flexible and springy a quality were their legs that they could kick the hat off a man who stood erect on the edge of a kitchen table with as little effort as an ordinary person might exercise in kicking the cat off the footstool. Their "turn," then vastly novel, was the talk of the town and the catch of many a season, and if you hadn't seen the Girards, you hadn't lived—at least, to any profitable end. And one of the Girards was Mr. Frank Wyatt, part-author of the new play at the Waldorf, *Mrs. Temple's Telegram*.

Mr. Frank Wyatt was not of the Girards for very long. The rage for them dwindled into the merest recognition of their existence, and this was less than a man could live on. So being of a merry turn of mind, Mr. Wyatt sought occupation and found it in the farcical comedies of the age, and made quite a name for himself as the impersonator of that gay young husband (whose real name is legion, although he appears under a new one every time we meet him) who gets into the black books, and the black looks, of an hysterical wife and a stern mother-in-law, because he is unable to account, to their satisfaction, for six or seven of the night's hours spent away from home. From farcical comedy and occasional pantomime engagements, Mr. Frank Wyatt passed to comic opera generally appearing in this as an amorous young ambassador from Spain, or a gallant captain from France. One of his most notable impersonations in comic opera was that of the lively Governor in Gilbert and Sullivan's *Goudolier*, where he made his entrance in a canal scene in Venice, with the humorous observation that the people appeared to have been experiencing an unusually wet season.

The love and the gift for dancing being still in him, despite his divorce from the business of the Girards, Mr. Wyatt took it into his head to make his stage work distinct from that of his companions by going about it in a semi-terpsichorean fashion. He cultivated what might be called a waltzing walk, and this became, as it were, his trade-mark. He might make his entrance in the most elaborate of disguises, but one knew immediately he put his light and restless foot upon the stage. Mr. Wyatt's natural activity is to-day expended more in the direction of theatrical enterprise and the making of farcical comedies. There is little about him now of the air—or the hair!—of the actor. Looking upon his lithe, muscular, and compact figure, his silvered moustache and close-cut hair, his bronzed and well-cut features, and his stylish rather than fashionable attire, the stanger asked to guess his occupation would be inclined to promote Mr. William Morris's partner in the authorship of *Mrs. Temple's Telegram* to a colonelcy in a crack regiment. It is to Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt (Miss Violet Melnotte) that we owe the existence of the Duke of York's Theatre, they having opened it some seventeen years ago under the name of the Trafalgar.

Another member of the Girards troupe—I think of one of the numerous "combinatian" which followed the original little company—was Mr. Fred Storey, the well-known actor, dancer, pantomimist, and scene-painter. Starting life as an artist in the hope, no doubt, of making as good a thing of picture-painting as Mr. G. A. Storey, his uncle, Mr. Fred Storey occupied his spare moments in training his long legs to twist themselves into knots, and spread themselves into one horizontal line, without communicating death to their owner. It has already been told in *M. A. P.* how Mr. Storey, living in a house whose garden was chiefly composed of gravel paths, flower-beds with slate borders, and wire pot-stands, was in the habit of rising at a most unearthly hour of the morning to practise the "splits" on the soft and springy lawn of a slumbering and all-unconscious neighbour. It was on this lawn that the restless young man learnt to become one of the most noted dancers of the day, for he practised here not only the "splits" which admitted him into a vacancy in a Girards trio but those wondrous whirligig movements which brought him "star" salaries from the respective treasuries of Sir Augustus Harris at Drury Lane and Mr. George Edwardes at the Gaiety.

Mr. Fred Storey, who to-day is chiefly engaged in that department of his talents which is dedicated to the scenic arts, has had more than his share of the discomforts dealt out to confiding aspirants by that seemingly irrepressible party, the bogus manager. It was in consequence of unsuspectingly walking into the net of one of these scoundrels—who appear by their dress to be of some account, but who are proved by their cheques to be of "*no account*"—that the Girards of whom Mr. Storey was a member found themselves in Margate, once upon a time, dancing to a very unpleasant tune. After "running" Mr. Storey and his companions for one week out of the seven for which he had engaged them, the bogus manager, an hour or so before treasury-time, took to running himself, and was in so desperate a hurry to get to the goal—probably because the "o" was before the "a," and not the other way round—that he started away with the entire profits of his associates' labour in his pocket.

The one who fared the worst by this regrettable absentmindedness was Mr. Fred Storey. The other two dancers had private means—or their parents had, which was much the same thing—and money-orders, in response to urgent telegrams, set them fairly right again. But Mr. Storey was, so to speak, "on his own" in the world, and to him it was a serious matter to be left practically penniless in a place so far from the Garrick Street theatrical agencies as Margate. It was about noon on a Saturday that he thoroughly realised his misfortune, and as all he had in his pocket was half-a-crown, and a shilling of this would soon be wanted for "a cut from the joint with two vegetables," the prospects of either a night's lodging or a return to London was not a grand one. Fortunately, however, the absconding partner had not gone off with the costumes of the company, and in this happy circumstance Mr, Storey saw an equally happy idea. Hiring a bathing-machine for a dressing-room, he changed into his stage attire, and "gave a show" on the sands, his extraordinary feats of physical contortion attracting so great a crowd, and bringing him so many coppers, that, with the added assistance of three shillings willingly bestowed upon him by the principal of a nigger troupe as a bribe to conclude his formidable opposition, he was able to leave Margate in comfort.

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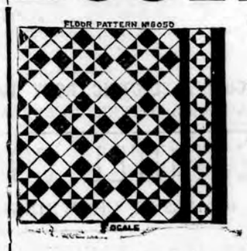

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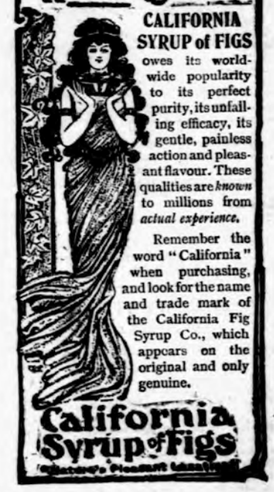

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